

April 28, 1961

REC-26

62-46855-137

Honorable Harry Flood Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

^{Book}
The copy of "Race and Reason" by

Carleton Putnam was received on April 24, and I did
want to send you this personal note expressing my
appreciation for your thoughtfulness in sending it to
me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding Putnam or James E. Simpson. With respect to Public Affairs Press, Bufiles reflect that SA Kemper talked to a Jerry Blue in August, 1950, regarding a book on Washington, D. C., in which Blue asked for pictures of the Bureau. When asked what the book was about he was very vague. In view of very questionable record of this organization, Mr. Tolson noted, "We shouldn't have anything to do with this outfit," to which the Director noted, "I agree H." Bufiles reflect we have had a very friendly and cordial relationship with Senator Byrd.

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and filed in Bureau
Library 7-28-61

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 24, 1961

The attached book "Race And Reason; A Yankee View" by Carleton Putnam was sent to the Director from Public Affairs Press, Washington 3, D.C. U.S.

The FBI is mentioned on page 99.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Parsons ☒ _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach ☒ _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____

Miss Holmes _____

Miss Gandy _____

Book Reviews

Carleton Putnam U.S.

REC-26

62-46855-137

EX-113

MAY 1 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

no
Butlers
8/5

Because I believe this book to be of exceptional importance, I urge it upon your immediate attention. It is sent to you with the compliments of the North-South Council, James E. Simpson, Chairman, P. O. Box 5554, Friendship Station, Washington 16, D. C., out of funds contributed by people in both the North and the South.

Harry F. Byrd,
United States Senator

*ack
4-28-61
JMM*

ENCLOSURE

62-44855-137

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS

419 NEW JERSEY AVE., S.E. WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

BOOKS: THIS PARCEL MAY BE OPENED
FOR INSPECTION IF NECESSARY

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

20 DIRECTOR

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

62-46855-137

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 24, 1961

FROM : C. L. McGowan *Book Reviews*
 SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"RACE AND REASON" BY
CARLETON PUTNAM

The author, who stresses his northern background, presents his analysis of the viewpoints of the North and South with regard to the relationship between the white and Negro races.

The author, who leaves no doubt as to his own opposition to integration, indicates that the northern point of view is strongly influenced by what he terms modern equalitarian anthropology - a school which holds that all races are currently equal in their capacity for culture and that existing inequalities of status are due solely to inequalities of opportunity. He states that in the school desegregation cases the authorities cited by the Supreme Court in its opinion, and which in a large measure appear to form the foundation of the court's decision, reflect a point of view rooted in modern equalitarian anthropology. His stated opinion is that two generations of Americans have been victimized by a pseudo-scientific hoax in this field, that this hoax is part of an equalitarian propaganda typical of the left-wing overdrift of our times, and that it will not stand an informed judicial test.

The author states:

Carleton Putnam U.S.

"There is no basis in sound science for the assumption, promoted by various minority groups in recent decades, that all races are biologically equal in their capacity to advance, or even to sustain, what is commonly called Western civilization. They most emphatically are not.

"The Negro race has various and valuable qualities. In those great attributes of the heart - sympathy and kindness - and in a sense of humor - the average Negro, taken as an individual, is fully on a par with the average white. In certain skills the Negro ranks above the white. If I were lost in an African jungle, my life might depend on the talents of a Negro. In other qualities of mind and character, qualities specially involved in our Western civilization, the full-blooded Negro is congenitally only partially adaptable."

1 - Book Review Control Desk

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EX-113

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

Putnam supports the view that school integration is social integration, and social integration means an ever increasing rate of interbreeding. He asserts that the interbreeding of two superior breeds may or may not produce an improvement in human beings but that crossing a superior breed with an inferior breed, which he considers the Negro race, can only pull the superior down. He states that all the evidence of history points to retrogression where white and black integrate.

Putnam contends that the Negro race is inferior in its culture, moral standards and intelligence. Putnam makes reference to a published report of 1958, summarizing the results of 40 years of intelligence tests involving whites and Negroes. It was found, according to the report, that Negroes regularly score below whites and he supports the conclusion reached in the survey that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. The author also, in further support of his contention that the Negro race is inferior, makes reference to the lack of progress on the part of the Negro race when left on its own as evidenced by the lack of progress in such places as Africa and Haiti.

The author expresses the belief that the Negro should be given every reasonable chance of achieving social and cultural adaptation through equal education in his own schools and by every community effort that does not involve pulling down the white race. He states it does not follow, however, that he believes the average Negro capable of achieving it within in any time limits that could have a practical bearing on the present racial controversy. He suggests that the best solution to the problem may be permanent voluntary segregation through pride in one's own race, Negroes well as white. He supports the view that the Negro should be taught that he has customs, background, consciousness and fundamental characteristics of his own and that he must develop these or else cease to exist as an ethnical identity in America. Putnam denies that he preaches a doctrine of white supremacy in any sense of domination, exploitation or violence. He states that he advocates a doctrine of white leadership based on proved achievement. In reply to a request for a few points to stress in an effort to make northerners realize the situation in the South, the author says:

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

"The whole matter can really be put in a nutshell: a gullible, trusting nation has been misled by various minority groups with their own self-interest at stake into believing that Negroes have an inborn capacity for Western civilization equal to the white race. This has caused the North and the Supreme Court to feel morally justified in forcing the South to risk what amounts to social integration with the Negro. The facts are that the Negro does not have the aforesaid inborn capacity and that social integration with him invariably produces deterioration in any white civilization that tries it. Thus it is not the South which is committing a moral crime against the Negro in maintaining segregation, but the North which is committing a moral crime against the South in forcing integration.

"Let me also put the broader problem in a nutshell if I can: The minority groups in question have sown their seed in soil made fertile by the left-wing overdrift of our times. This overdrift has other manifestations. We see it in declining moral standards, in disrespect for distinction and authority, in juvenile delinquency, in the sordid content of literature and the drama, in the appeal of public leaders for votes instead of principles, in the ascendancy everywhere of quantity over quality, in a rising crime rate, in excessive government partiality to labor unions, in the careless workmanship and lack of discipline of the labor force, in the disappearance of the servant class and the resultant waste of higher energies upon domestic duties, in punitive taxation, in the appeasement of evil and lawlessness among men and nations, and in many other aspects of life.

"It is an overdrift which sources in one colossal error of fact. There is no such thing as equality in nature.

"As is plainly evident, there is no such thing as equality among men. (I acknowledge many men as superior to me, and I mean superior, not simply different.) To contradict this obvious fact is to set in motion a hornet's

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: BOOK REVIEW

nest of evils and to corrupt humanity as a whole. In the United States both the effect of the overdrift and the influence of minorities have been accentuated by the cultural mixing which has taken place since the 1880's, particularly in the urban Northeast and North, which are centers of cultural dissemination for the rest of the country, and in which the mass media have their roots.

"Against these things, because of the relative purity of its stocks and traditions, the South is a bulwark. To save the South from integration is to begin the saving of the United States from all the manifestations of equalitarianism and cultural deterioration I have mentioned."

The FBI is mentioned in the book only once on page 99 and that indirectly with regard to the arrest of a man named Zborowski on a charge of perjury growing out of the FBI's investigation of a Soviet spy ring. His reference to Zborowski, whom he describes as a research associate in social anthropology at Harvard, is made in connection with a remark of the author that the Harvard faculty is not distinguished by the number of conservatives among its members. (Bureau file 65-58681 captioned "Mark Zborowski, Espionage - R Perjury" indicates that Zborowski was indicted 4/18/58 for perjury as a result of Grand Jury testimony in the Jack Soble espionage investigation. He was tried and found guilty 11/20/58. On 11/10/59, the Court of Appeals ordered a retrial.)

7-11-60
Cham
RWB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *AM*

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : H. L. Edwards *ME*

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW -~~
~~DRUG ADDICTION: CRIME OR DISEASE?~~
~~INTERIM AND FINAL REPORTS OF~~
~~JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE~~
~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) AND THE~~
~~AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) ON~~
~~NARCOTICS ADDICTION~~

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

SYNOPSIS

Book publishes joint report of ABA and AMA study. Takes position drug peddler is menace and deserves strict penalties, but addict is medical and psychological problem; not legal one; requires treatment, not punishment. Holds that addicts become criminal in order to get money to buy illegal drugs and recommends research looking towards supplying drugs and treatment legally to reduce crime and effect cures. Committee disagrees with Federal Bureau of Narcotics punitive approach to addicts; says efforts at enforcement have failed; most addicts revert to use of drugs after release from incarceration.

Only one innocuous mention of FBI re arrest data; no mention of Director.

Committee includes: (for ABA) Rufus King, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Criminal Law Section, ABA; Hon. Edward S. Dimock, Judge, U. S. District Court, Southern District, New York; Abe Fortas, Attorney, Washington, D. C.: (for AMA) Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Issac Starr, Chairman, Committee on Narcotic Drugs, National Research Council; C. Joseph Stetler, Director, Law Division, AMA. Judge Morris Ploscowe of Brooklyn, New York, was Director of Studies for Committee. Alfred R. Lindesmith, Psychologist, wrote introduction of book. Details of these persons set out in memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 65

None - informative.

1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section

(62-46855)

NEW:ejw

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MR JONES
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1 - W.C. Sullivan
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2 - Orig & copy
1 - Section tickler

Butler
Suttler

SAC, New York

August 9, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

According to the May, 1961, issue of "News & Views" (a pamphlet published monthly by the National Laymen's Council of the Church League of America, 1407 Hill Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois, Edgar C. Bundy, editor) a book by J. B. Matthews is to be published by the Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, New York.

You should discreetly determine the title of the referenced book and whether the book has been published. One copy of the book should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section, when available.

NOTE: Following sources checked with negative results concerning publication data re book: Kann's, Bureau Library, "Books in Print," Bu Indices, "Publishers' Weekly." Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

AMB:lms
(8)

*See Serial 160
re book by
Matthews
AMB*

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58

1 - N. P. Callahan, 5515 Justice
1 - W. C. Sullivan, 807 RB
1 - V. E. Ruehl, 625 RB
1 - B. M. Suttler, 4248 Justice
1 - Miss Butler, 624 RB
SAC, Washington Field

1 - Section tickler
Original and copy
Yellow file copy

August 22, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: Book
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG *not used*
BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is now available at The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 2452 39th Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C., for \$7.50 a copy (pre-publication price until September).

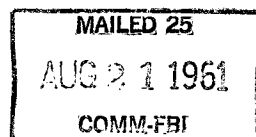
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section. An order form is enclosed for your convenience.

Enclosure - 1

NOTE: SA V. E. Ruehl, Nationalities Intelligence Section, requests the book for reference purposes for NIS. The book will be retained temporarily in NIS.

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EX - 102



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58 AUG 24 1961

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

Memo

n

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/23/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61.

A telephone call to the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 8/22/61, revealed that J. B. MATTHEWS is currently working on a small book. There is no firm date as yet for publication of this work and no title has been given to it. A Mr. MUNSON at the Bookmailer advised that if it is published it probably would not be ready for at least two months.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/87 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK
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2 - Bureau (62-46855)(RM)
1 - New York (100-87235)(41)

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AUG 24 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

37 SEP 1 1961

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100-5821

1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1-Mr. Corman, 803 RB
1-Mr. Suttler, 4246, Justice

1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
2-Original & copy
1-Yellow file copy

SAC, NEW YORK

August 31, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

"THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM"
BY NATHAN GLAZER *AUTHOR OF*
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published recently by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Incorporated, 750 Third Avenue, New York 17, New York, for \$5.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE: SA R. W. Corman, Internal Security Section, has requested that the book be reviewed. After review, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Several bookstores and the Bureau Library was checked with negative results as to availability of book.

This book is one in the Fund for the Republic series on "Communism in American Life."

Book rec'd 10-2-61. Amb.

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EX-107

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 2 - Original a
- 1 - Yellow fil
- 1 - Mr. Call
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gray
- 1 - Mr. Suttler
- 1 - A. M. Butler
- 1 - Section tickler

August 31, 1961

DARE WE BE FREE?
BY HERBERT APTHEKER
BOOK REVIEWS

Dare We Be Free? (The meaning of the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party) is available at the Jefferson Bookshop, 100 East 16 Street, New York 3, New York, in the paperback edition for \$1 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

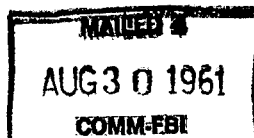
*Book to be sent
9-28-61
AMB*

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA A. W. Gray, Central Research Section, requests the book for reference purposes. After the book has served its purpose in CRS, it will be filed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library and Publications Files checked with negative results as to availability.

EX. - 102

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TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/30/61
ATTENTION: CENTRAL
RESEARCH SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST-CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/22/61, instructing WFO to discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book.

On 8/29/61, The Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc, telephonically advised SA CHARLES B. FINDLEY, Jr., that the captioned book has not been printed as yet and that it is expected to be published and available by October 15, 1961.

One copy of the captioned book was ordered by WFO, by United States Post Office money order, under the WFO confidential post office box, IRVING RUBIN, Post Office Box 3176, Columbia Heights Station, Washington 10, D. C.

When the book is received it will be forwarded to The Central Research Section.

P*
③ - Bureau /cc retained in C.R.S.
1 - WFO 8-31-61
CBF:ked
(4) Ann.B.

REC-52

EX-107

SEP 1 1961

SEP 31 11 13 AM '61

CENTRAL RESEARCH

64 SEP 7 1961

62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-29-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: CONDENSATION OF *Author of*
U. E. BAUGHMAN'S BOOK,
*"PRESIDENTS IN DANGER" IN
"LOOK" MAGAZINE, 9-12-61

O BOOK REVIEWS

The September 12, 1961, issue of "Look" magazine (attached), pages 25-33, contains a condensation of retiring Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman's book entitled "Presidents in Danger." Following is a resume:

Baughman begins by telling of a would-be assassin's plan to dynamite President Kennedy's car on December 11, 1960. According to Baughman, the madman did not go through with his plot when he saw Mrs. Kennedy and her two children approach the car in which Kennedy was sitting. The Secret Service apprehended him a few days later. Baughman mentions some of the security measures, such as sealing manholes along the inaugural parade route, to protect the President from harm.

He then discusses the Secret Service task of safeguarding Eisenhower when he went to Korea in 1952 and goes into some detail about the measures taken to keep Eisenhower's departure for this trip secret. Next he sets forth some of the precautions taken to guard President Eisenhower while he played golf. Also included is an account of Eisenhower's fainting spell in Afghanistan and the use of an oxygen tank by a Secret Service man, which action, Baughman claims, probably saved the President's life.

Baughman then discusses Secret Service coverage of President Truman when he took his morning walks. He also tells of President Truman's assignment to Secret Service Agents to check on Secretary of Defense Forrestal's complaint that he was being followed by "foreign-looking men." The Secret Service men found that Forrestal actually was the victim of hallucinations and thus advised President Truman that Forrestal apparently was having a psychotic breakdown characterized by suicidal features. Baughman goes into considerable detail on the attempt on President Truman's life on 11-1-50 by two Puerto Rican nationalists. In this regard, he mentions the heroism of White House officer Leslie Coffelt who, as he was dying, shot and

Enclosure

REG-42 62-46855-146

JVA:dgs

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EX-112

SEP 7 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

64 SEP 12 1961

Jones to DeLoach Memo

RE: Condensation of U. E. Baughman's Book

killed one of the assailants. Baughman tells how Secret Service officer Stewart Stout acted heroically when he held to his station inside Blair House in the event the Puerto Ricans should get through the front door in their attempt to reach President Truman.

Baughman concludes by telling of the Secret Service Agent who inserted himself between President Truman and a barracuda off the Florida coast. The Secret Service Agent luckily was not attacked by the killer fish and later indicated he was glad the incident happened since it proved to be a test of his readiness to make a sacrifice of his life for the President of the United States.

An inset in this article tells of the incident of the smoking lectern at President Kennedy's inaugural. Baughman, who saw the smoke, noted that he thought of halting the inaugural and clearing the stands because of the danger of fire, but hesitated because of the possibility of panic. Fortunately, the smoking subsided and the emergency was over.

There was no mention of the FBI in the condensation of Baughman's book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 7, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THE BLACK BOOK ON RED CHINA
BY EDWARD HUNTER, 1958
BOOK REVIEWS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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The book is a bitter indictment of Communist China, with a supporting bill of particulars as to why Red China should not be admitted to the United Nations. The Director and FBI are not mentioned.

Admission a Mockery

Hunter cites Red China's many "crimes against humanity." For example, chapters are devoted to "Slave Labor," "Martyred Religion," "Aggression," "Outlaw Jurisprudence," "The Smashed Family System," and "Brainwashing and Genocide." In one chapter, "The Red Crime Combine," he says that the drug traffic is the main medium by which Red China supports its operations abroad. To substantiate this view, he quotes General Matthew H. Ridgway, Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger, and U. S. Ambassador to Switzerland Henry J. Taylor.

Hunter points out that the United Nations Charter defines its objectives as the furtherance of "fundamental human rights," support for the "dignity and worth of the human person," the guarantee of "equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small." He rationalizes that "To fit Red China into those objectives would make a mockery of them."

PM:bbb/maj
 (10)

162-46855
 NOT RECORDED
 184 SEP 12 1961

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Maddox

XEROX

SEP 13 1961

SEP 12 1961
 CENTRAL RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 118-4047-29

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 9/11/61

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-8419)

ATTENTION: CENTRAL
RESEARCH SECTION

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY:
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

ReWFOlet 8/30/61.

WFO has received a receipt, dated 8/31/61, from the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc for the order of one copy of the captioned book, which is to be mailed upon publication. This receipt will be maintained in WFO files.

This receipt was on the letterhead stationery of the Research Institute on The Sino-Soviet Bloc and was signed by RICHARD A. HARDOCK, Circulation Manager. PETER S. H. TANG was listed as the Executive Director of this institute and the following were listed as Trustees:

FREDERICK C. BARGHOORN
Yale University

ROBERT F. BYRNES
Indiana University

THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN
University of Southern California

STANLEY K. HORNBECK
Washington, D. C.

STEFAN T. POSSONY
Georgetown University

PETER S. H. TANG
Georgetown University

P*
③ - Bureau
(1 - 105-(RESEARCH INSTITUTE)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-0-6329)

CBF:keh
(5)

55 SEP 20 1961

REC-32

EX-112

16 SEP 13 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-102117-2

WFO 62-8419

RICHARD L. WALKER
University of South Carolina

Yuan-Li WU
Marquette Univerisity

Advisors were listed as follows:

GEORGE E. TAYLOR
University of Washington

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG
University of Wisconsin

DAVID T. CATTELL
University of California, L. A.

FRANZ H. MICHAEL
University of Washington

WFO indices are negative regarding RICHARD A. HARDOCK.

WFO indices disclose that STANLEY K. HORNBECK is possibly identical with the case captioned "STANLEY K. HORNBECK, Miscellaneous (Information Concerning)" (WFO 62-6233) which contains Bulet 1/9/50, instructing that Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY K. HORNBECK, 2139 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C., should not be contacted by Special Agents of this Bureau in the future. It is to be noted that this individual had advised that he is personally acquainted with the Director. It is also to be noted that he was the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, State Dept., when ALGER HISS was Deputy Director of that office.

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b7c

WFO 62-8419



WFO indices were not searched regarding the above listed persons who are not listed in the Wash., D. C. area.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *Wcho*

DATE: September 19, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT:

A MANUAL FOR SURVIVAL, PUBLISHED 1961 BY THE CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA, EDGAR C. BUNDY GENERAL CHAIRMAN, BOOK REVIEW, CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Bundy is professional anticommunist. Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Bundy. This book another self-promotional scheme. Rehash of old public source material on communism exploited to develop theme: (1) greatest danger to country from communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure best remedy; (3) exposure is task of House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. Sales pitch climaxed by appeal for funds and subscriptions to Bundy's News and Views. FBI references generally commendatory though FBI called "private detective arm" of Department of Justice and statement was made, in effect, that it was not the FBI but HCUA which should be given credit for discovering Alger Hiss. Letter from Director to Wayne Murphy (formerly) of National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 3-26-56, reprinted to stress confidential nature of FBI files. Letter appeared in Legion paper "The Firing Line." Attack on Supreme Court for legal hair-splitting included reference to such FBI cases as those of Ben Gold and Shirley Kremen. Errors include: (1) liberties in paraphrasing Director's statements to give seeming support of argument that primary danger to country is from communist sympathizers and non-members who do the work of the Party; (2) actual communist objectives confused with Party line by citing primary objective of communism as cessation of nuclear testing; (3) obsolete term, "C. I. Rep.," used; (4) undefined epithets used to describe persons and organizations suspected of communist connection or aid to cause; (5) unidentified American citizen described as having served as Soviet spy may be Arvid Werner Jacobson, jailed in Finland in 1930's. If so, account factually incorrect in ways which again emphasize incompetence of self-styled spokesmen on communism such as Bundy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CBP:maj/bbb
(11)

1-Mr. Belmont

1-Mr. Hanning

1-Miss Butler

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. Suttler

1-Section tickler

1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-C. B. Peck

Tolson _____
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RECEIVED - 10/20/61

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-1245-96-52

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America,
Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

PURPOSE OF MEMO

The purpose of this memo is to furnish a review by Central Research Section of captioned book.

PUBLISHER

The Church League of America is, for all practical purposes, Edgar C. Bundy. Bundy is a professional anticommunist who, by writings, lecture tours, seminars, and other promotional schemes, is attempting to capitalize on the menace of communism. His previous book, Collectivism in the Churches, as well as his bulletin, News and Views, and other writings have relied heavily on outdated public source material and nebulous terms to convey the impression of current communist affiliation or infiltration on the part of individuals or groups whom he has singled out for attack. Chief among Bundy's targets is the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America with which he has a theological dispute.

THE BOOK

A Manual For Survival professes to be a "Counter-Subversive Study Course" for use at the local level. It is arranged in the form of lessons with questions and recommended reading at the end of each chapter. Review reveals it to be another self-promotional scheme of Bundy and his group. Old public source materials on communism are exploited to develop the book's theme: (1) the greatest danger to this country is posed by communist sympathizers rather than hard-core members; (2) public exposure is the best remedy; (3) exposure is the job of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and organizations like Bundy's. In the last chapter, "What You Can Do," the sales pitch is brought to its peak with an appeal for financial contributions and subscriptions to Bundy's periodical News and Views. The book bears no data as to its price and it is not on sale at principal bookstores in this area.

REFERENCES TO DIRECTOR AND FBI

Over forty references are made to the Director and the FBI. They are generally commendatory. On page 157, however, which concerned the work of the FBI and Congressional investigative committees, emphasizing the HCUA's function in exposing communism as contrasted with the FBI's limitations in the field, the FBI was referred to as the "private detective arm" of the Department of Justice. On page 162 it was stated, in effect, that it was not the FBI but the HCUA which should be credited with discovering Alger Hiss.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America, Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

An attempt was made to impress the reader with the inaccessibility to him of FBI file information (and thus to build up the importance of organizations like Bundy's) by reprinting, on page 160, a letter from the Director to Wayne Murphy dated 3-26-56 when the latter was Research Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. The letter pointed out that it is not within the prescribed authority of the FBI to issue clearance of any type to individuals or organizations, and stressed the confidential nature of our files. Permission was given in the letter to publish it in the American Legion publication, "The Firing Line," and it was so published in the April 15, 1956 issue, thus passing into the public domain. Attempt was made to discredit Central Intelligence Agency as a possible source, or so it appeared, with the statement on page 44 of the book that Inspector General Lyman Kirkpatrick of that Agency "does not know very much about communism." The reason given was a statement by Kirkpatrick in April, 1961, to the effect that poverty and intolerable social conditions breed communism, which, according to the book, is a fallacy.

Chapter VI is devoted to an attack against the Supreme Court for allegedly aiding the communist cause with legal hair-splitting. On page 71 it was stated with reference to the Ben Gold case: "The Supreme Court had little trouble finding a microscopic flaw in the otherwise carefully prepared case. While Gold was on trial, the FBI innocently contacted three jurors seeking some information on an entirely unrelated case. The FBI did not know that the three interviewed people were jurors. The Supreme Court deemed this an 'unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of the jury' and by a four to three majority ordered a new trial. The government threw up its hands in helpless disgust and announced it was dropping further prosecution." On page 74, the case of Shirley Kremen, accused of harboring communist fugitives (Thompson and Steinberg) was cited to show the lengths to which the Supreme Court would go in challenging the admissibility of evidence seized by FBI.

LIBERTIES TAKEN IN PARAPHRASING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENTS

On April 22, 1954, the Director addressed the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. Included in his remarks was this statement, as shown in the transcript of his address, page 2, paragraph 4:

"The pseudo liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem which his cloak of respectability invites."

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League of America,
Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

On page 138 of A Manual for Survival this statement is distorted in such manner as to imply a possible lack of concern about known communists on the part of the FBI. The book's paraphrase follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover in Addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution in their 1954 national convention in Washington, D. C. stated emphatically that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party as we are with the self-styled pseudo-liberals."

On page 132 of the book the Director is alleged to have taken the position that we are not so much concerned with the hard-core members of the Communist Party, who don't even carry cards anymore, but that we are concerned with the fact that for every actual member of the Communist Party, there are ten others outside the party ready and able and willing to do the Party's work. Again the implication of a possible lack of concern with reference to the Party. An actual statement of the Director on this matter was made before HCUA on 3/26/47. The transcript, page 5, bottom of page, contains his words:

"What is important is the claim of the Communist themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism. For these are the people who infiltrate and corrupt various spheres of American life. So rather than the size of the Communist Party the way to weigh its true importance is by testing its influence, its ability to infiltrate."

Other references to the Director and FBI were made chiefly in connection with the use of old public source material relating to communist infiltration of broad phases of American life.

OTHER ERRORS AND WEAKNESSES

Confusion On Communist Objectives

On page 183 the book sets forth alleged communist objectives at the present time. The primary objective was listed as general and universal disarmament beginning with nuclear disarmament and "cessation of all nuclear testing." This is an obvious confusion of the Party line with actual communist objectives.

Use of Obsolete Term

On page 182 of the book the phrase "C. I. Rep." is used as though it were up-to-date terminology applicable to persons currently responsible for the passing

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "A Manual For Survival, Published 1961 By The Church League Of America,
Edgar C. Bundy General Chairman, Book Review, Central Research Matter"

of orders and instructions from Moscow to Communist Parties abroad. The term "C. I. Rep." no longer was accurate after the dissolving, in 1943, of the Communist International to which its initial letters referred.

Use of Nebulous Phrases

On page 180, the reader is warned not to call a person a communist because of the danger of a libel suit. Elsewhere in the book, however, the reader encounters other phrases whose use presumably recommends them as fitting epithets. These include especially the word "radical," for example, radicals, a radical organization, radical religious leaders, radical theologians; as well as "left-wing," for example, left-wingers, left-wing press, and another combination known as "radical left-wing." Also used as epithets are the words: liberals, self-styled liberals, religious vigilantes, Social Gospellers, modernists, and even "modernist-radical-socialist theologians."

Spy Story

On page 151 there appears an account of Soviet espionage activities by an unnamed American in an unspecified country in Europe. Dr. J. B. Matthews, while on the Dies Committee, was said to have interviewed this young American whose story has never been published. After consultation in Espionage Section and check of pertinent references, the individual has been tentatively identified as Arvid Wemer Jacobson, who was jailed in Finland from 1933 to 1936 for Soviet espionage activities and whose background closely resembles that of the person described. (61-7219)

If the individual mentioned in the book is, in fact, Jacobson, the book contains these additional errors of fact: (1) versions of Jacobson's "story" have previously appeared in print, for example, in the book Witness by Whittaker Chambers; and (2) Jacobson admitted to FBI that he was a Communist Party member. The first fact would indicate lack of acquaintance with the published literature on espionage and communism; the second goes to prove all over again the incompetence of persons such as Bundy to make statements relative to an individual's Communist Party adherence. In the connection used in this book, such a mistake would be particularly pertinent, for the reference was intended to prove the potential of non-Party members for espionage recruitment.

Slanted Bibliography

In the last chapter a list of 12 books is set out, selected by the Church League of America as being "basic to any understanding of the nature of communism." Bundy's book Collectivism in the Churches appears in this selected list while the Director's book "Masters of Deceit" is relegated to the general bibliography.

2 - Original and copy
① - Yellow file copy
Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SAC, New Orleans

September 27, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Section tickler
1 - A. M. Butler

THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

BOOK

N.S.

Captioned book is available through The Conservative Society of America, P. O. Box 4254, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, for \$2.00 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

An order blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Book rec'd 10-12-61. Amb.

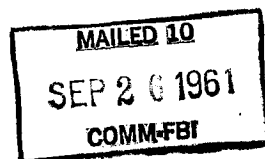
Enclosure - 1

NOTE: Book requested by SA C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, for review. After review, book will be placed in Bureau Library. Indices and Bureau Library negative re availability...

AMB:meh
(9) *meh*

REC-31

62-46855-148



19 SEP 27 1961

EX-112

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58 OCT 3 1961

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 22, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *SB*

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SUBJECT: "MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"
 BY KENNETH NEAL WALTZ
 PUBLISHED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SYNOPSIS:*BOOK REVIEWS*

Waltz, an associate professor of political science at Swarthmore College graduated from Oberlin College in 1948 and took his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University. He was on active duty in the U.S. Army for approximately a two year period 1944-1946. He was on leave and studied in England during the school year 1959-1960.

His captioned book is a treatise based on philosophical principles rather than political aspects in an examination of the reasons for war. The inquiry follows three principal themes or "images" of international relations:
 1. man is the cause of war; perfect human nature and eliminate war
 2. men form states; the reformation of states will bring universal peace
 3. there is a constant possibility of war in a world in which there are two or more states each seeking to promote a set of interests and having no agency above them upon which they can rely for protection. "World government is the remedy, for world war."
 The book represents the author's dissertation for a doctorate in political science.

RECOMMENDATION:

Submitted for information.

REW:meh
 (10)

62-16855
 NOT RECORDED
 140 OCT 4 1961

OCT 3 1961

1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - 105-84836 (Waltz)
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. Gray
 1 - A. M. Butler
 1 - Mr. Suttler
 1 - Section tickler
 1 - R. E. Wood

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OCT 4 1961

CENTRAL FILE

58 OCT 10 1961

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Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

DETAILS:

This memorandum presents a review of the book "Man, the State, and War" which was referred to the Central Research Section by letter from the Philadelphia Office 9/8/61.

AUTHOR

Kenneth Neal Waltz is currently an Associate Professor of Political Science at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He received a B.A. degree from Oberlin College in 1948, an M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1950, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1954. He was inducted into the U.S. Army 4/13/44 and honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant October 25, 1946, after foreign service in the Pacific Theatre. He was granted leave of absence during the 1959-60 school year for the purpose of study and research in England.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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"MAN, THE STATE, AND WAR"

The foreword has been written by Professor William T. R. Fox, Institute of War and Peace studies at Columbia University, New York. Fox indicates that Waltz' book is the second of the Topical Studies in International Relations to be published, and advises these studies are financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to Columbia University.

Waltz writes in a very studied and elaborate style, ponderous in examples and comparisons. The book is an attempt to discover what the major philosophic writers, both classic and modern, have to teach us about the causes of war and means to peace.

* Soviet Committee of State Security

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Man, the State, and War"

"Man, the State, and War" consists of a study of three major images of international politics: war as a consequence of the nature and behavior of man, as an outcome of the internal organization of states, and as a product of international anarchy.

The first image may be generally summarized by saying the evilness of men, or their improper behavior, leads to war; individual goodness, if it could be universalized, would mean peace. "Man loves as well as hates, savors as well as lusts, makes peace as well as war." War stems from misunderstandings, the evil quality of rulers, or lack of proper education.

The second image admits that there are "bad" states but hastens to add that democracies and liberal states have also initiated war. Environments sometimes force nations to choose highly competitive or even war-like behavior if they wish to survive and to protect the values their social systems represent. Waltz finds it easy to refute the charges that capitalism is the cause of war or that socialists will not support war.

The third image is labeled by Waltz as "International Anarchy." The requirements of state action are imposed by the circumstances in which all states exist. Each state pursues its own interests, however defined, in ways it judges best. Force is a means of achieving the external ends of states because there exists no consistent, reliable process of reconciling the conflicts of interest that inevitably arise. The third image describes the framework of "World Government" and shows how this international system would constrain the behavior of states.

DEMS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 5, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEWS / THE SOCIAL BASIS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM
 BY NATHAN GLAZER
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, is eighth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to survey communist influence in American life. The book is both a history and analysis of membership of the Communist Party from its beginnings to the mid-1950's. Author takes "sociological" approach to examine various elements from which Party expended recruiting efforts and the response of the groups to these efforts. He concludes that while Party efforts were successful at some times and among some groups, over-all, communism in America was a failure. References to Director and FBI are not derogatory, but mainly are quoted membership statistics taken from public records. Author Nathan Glazer not investigated by Bureau, but several references noted in Bufiles. In February, 1960, one Nathan Glazer and three others wrote letter to editor of New York Times urging clemency for Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

AKH:lms *lms*

(7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Howe
- 1 - Section tickler

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

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62-46855-
 NOT RECORDED
 14 OCT 12 1961

OCT 11 1961

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

DETAILS:

Book Sponsored by Fund for the Republic

The Social Basis of American Communism, by Nathan Glazer, published in August, 1961, by Harcourt, Brace and World, Incorporated, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

This book is the eighth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. The project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-391697-651)

A Study of Party Membership

The book is both a history and an analysis of the membership of the Communist Party up to the mid-1950's. This "special study of the membership," as the author states in his introduction, aids in understanding communism in America because membership, and its "social composition," is a most important aim of any Communist Party. He says that, according to communist theory, the two main targets of Communist Party efforts to recruit should be the most exploited and most repressed workers. In the United States, the industrial workers and the Negroes. However, in American reality, these groups did not prove to be most responsive.

Author's Approach

The author takes a "sociological" approach to examine each of the various groups of people from which he says the Party obtained its greatest response. Devoting a chapter to each group, they are: (1) the elements, mainly in the Socialist Party of World War I, from which the first members of the Communist Party were drawn; (2) the immigrant workers who made up the greater part of the Party during the twenties; (3) the native-born workers and the workers in trade unions; (4) the middle-class and professional groups increasingly prominent in the late thirties and forties; and (5) the Negroes whose recruitment became intense after World War II.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

The author sets forth a flood of statistics, including 42 pages of notes, comments, and sources, on Party membership for the various ethnic and social groups to show the Party's successes and failures to influence these groups.

Author's Conclusions

While pointing out partial success by the Party during various periods, the author concludes that, "over-all, communism in America was a failure." His reasons are that in America, even the most oppressed and most miserable could see that the normal processes of American democracy could give them more than the communists ever could. Self-interest, which according to the communists' own theory should be the spur that brings the masses to them, operated here to drive them away. And so the communists had to resort to the special quirks of history that made some groups, at some times, open to them; they operated in these openings with their mixture of organizational skill and moral blindness, and achieved some successes. But in the end, these strains and twists in American democracy were insufficient to give them lasting success.

Mention of the Director and the FBI

The Director and the FBI are mentioned several times in the book, though not critically or derogatorily. In the introduction (p. 12), the author states the perfect material for this study could only be found in the possession of the FBI or the CP, USA. The Director is mentioned (p. 179), and the FBI (pp. 93, 116), but in each case, these are FBI estimates of Party membership which the author has extracted from Congressional reports or the book, Report on the American Communist, by Ernst and Loth.

The Author

According to book jacket, Nathan Glazer [redacted]
[redacted] graduated from City College in 1944, and received his A. M. from the University of Pennsylvania the same year. He has taught at the University of California in Berkeley, Bennington College, Smith College, and Columbia University. He is the author and coauthor of several books and contributes regularly to a number of magazines.

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b7C

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Re: The Fund for the Republic Book Review
The Social Basis of American Communism
By Nathan Glazer

Bufiles reveal that no investigation has been made on author; however, there are several references to him. (1) He is the author of "A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" which appeared in The New Leader, July 2, 1956 (65-58236-A). (2) During April and May, 1959, the name Nathan Glazer, Bennington College, appeared on a list of subscribers to the Peking Review, a strongly procommunist English language publication printed in Peking, China (100-394984-6317). (3) One Nathan Glazer and three other individuals wrote a letter to the editor of the New York Times, February 16, 1960, urging an act of clemency to free Harry Gold, Morton Sobell, and David Greenglass (101-2483-A).

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic, is chairman of the Government Department at Cornell University.

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Bufiles indicate that

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 11, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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INTRODUCTION: Captioned book published by Charles C. Thomas, 1961. Editor is Captain Glen D. King of Dallas, Texas, Police Department, graduate of 65th Session, FBI National Academy. Contributors, all from Dallas Police Department, are Captain C. D. Talbert, Lt. D. A. Byrd (63rd Session, FBI NA), Lt. L. W. Rucker, Lt. W. F. Dyson, Lt. T.D. Cain, and Lt. E. L. Cunningham. Book contains forward by Chief J. E. Curry of Dallas (48th Session, FBI NA). National Academy graduates are all in good standing and we have no derogatory information on any of the others. Book contains no reference to FBI.

SYNOPSIS: Subject matter appears sound and practical. Book is well written; will be very useful. Point of view is that of the intermediate or low-level supervisor; deals with problems of Sergeant and other first-line supervisors. Text contains nothing questionable. A few statements seem somewhat questionable scientifically, but they concern minor supporting data, not major principle. Chapter on performance rating is not thorough, leaves many questions unanswered.

CONCLUSION: Book is an excellent contribution to police literature. Its good points far outweigh its shortcomings. We should have several copies available for use by our staff, National Academy class members, and for loan to police instructors in field offices who lecture on supervision at command-type schools. Separate memorandum prepared.

RECOMMENDATION:

None - informative.

4 copies ordered 10/16/61
 NOT RECORDED
 167 OCT 17 1961

(62-46855)

- 1 - Publications Desk, Central Research Section
 1 - Bureau Library

NAW:ejw

(Details on page 2)

XEROX

OCT 17 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-91611-57

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: BOOK REVIEW
"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

DETAILS

"First-Line Supervisor's Manual" prepared as a joint effort by officers of intermediate rank of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department and edited by Captain Glen D. King, a graduate of the 65th Session, FBI National Academy, is an excellent, very practical and extremely useful work. It represents a significant contribution to police literature and will undoubtedly be widely read in police circles. If the principles set forth are followed, it should make signal contribution to the improvement of supervision in law enforcement. The book is well written, very readable, and sets out sound principles. Nothing objectionable was found in the text.

There are a few statements which could be questioned from a strictly scientific point of view but they concern data used to illustrate points and have no effect upon the validity of any supervisory principles. For example, on page 72 Lieutenant W. F. Dyson says "Careful studies have revealed no relation between behavior and any such physical characteristics." This appears in a section of the book in which the author warns against charlatanism in psychology, particularly referring to the pseudoscience of phrenology. The conclusion would be challenged by some inasmuch as certain psychologists and anthropologists have discovered a greater than chance incidence of correlation between certain personality traits and certain physical types. It is not safe to state flatly that there is no relation although the significance of the relationship remains unknown.

Again, on page 103 Cunningham and King write, "When measured alone, sight is 87 per cent effective as an avenue of learning, with hearing 7 per cent, and the other senses splitting the remaining 6 per cent." They make this statement in connection with an admonition to the instructor to appeal to more than one sense of the student. This is sound pedagogy, but their statistics are highly suspect. Psychological studies have shown that some people learn better through the sense of sight while others are oriented toward the sense of hearing thus the 87 per cent, etc., are meaningless figures. The fact remains, however, that the principle involved is undeniably correct.

A degree of carelessness in publication is apparent in this book as it is unfortunately in so many of the Thomas books. For example, a few typographical errors were noted and one entire paragraph is repeated on page 127.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: BOOK REVIEW

"FIRST-LINE SUPERVISOR'S MANUAL"

The chapter on performance rating written by Cunningham and King leaves quite a bit to be desired. It raises many questions; answers few. What they say is sound but it does not go far enough. It fails to examine critically and in detail the various types of rating systems in use. Its value is thus limited and it represents more of a general survey than a real useful analysis.

Despite the few criticisms, the book is undoubtedly of value and we should have several copies for use by our own staff members in their research, by FBI National Academy men in connection with their research papers and other study and for loan to police instructors throughout the field who lecture on supervision before police command-type schools. The book is of value as a reference work.

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 10/5/61

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (64-86)

SUBJECT: THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/27/61.

Enclosed is copy of the Book "The Case of General Edwin A. Walker" by Kent and Phoebe Courtney, which the Bureau requested in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure)

1 - New Orleans

MRK:eo

(3)

*Enclosure detached
for review. Oct. 12, 1961.
C.M.A.*

X-116

REC-95

62-46855-149

RECEIVED FBI
OCT 13 1961

GOV. P. J. DIA.
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ENCLOSURE
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66 OCT 25 1961

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
OCT 10 1961

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DOMESTIC DIV.

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MR JONES

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BOOK TRAINING
EX. 10000 VHS CASSETTE
EYES OPEN ON GUNSHOT MURDER J. AVONDALE

SUBJECT:

LEWIS : SVC, NON OLYMPIA (07-30)

VALUATION: CHEMIST'S ESTIMATE REQUIRED
Director, FBI (44-38861) D.V.

JO

DATE: 10/2/91

Wenotatqum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

2 - Original and
 1 - Yellow file
 1 - Mr. N. P.
 1 - Mr. W. C.
 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler
 1 - Section tickler
 1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

October 26, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**"THIS IS COMMUNISM"
 BOOK BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
 BOOK REVIEWS**

"This Is Communism" by David E. Weingast was published in 1960 by the Oxford Book Company, 71 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. The price of the book is not known.

You should expeditiously and discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Received 11-1-61.
 Amb.*

NOTE: Captioned book being obtained at the request of SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for use of Bureau. Bureau Library, General Indices, and various bookstores in Washington all negative re book.

AMB:meh
 (9) *meh*

MAILED 5
 OCT 25 1961
 COMM-FBI

REC-50

62-46855-150

19 OCT 26 1961

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 Malone _____
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 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 OCT 30 1961

Amb.

October 17, 1961

Title of Book THE PRICE OF LIBERTYAuthor ALAN BARTH

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTINGObtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Intelligence Division		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Research, Room 7627	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Espionage, Room 2714	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Security, Room 1509	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison, Room 7641	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Name Check, Room 6125 I.B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationalities Intelligence, Room 1527	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crime Records Division		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>MAJ</u> Section, Room <u>4264</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Central Research

62-46855

NOT RECORDED

Nature of Book:

COPY OF BOOK ATTACHED - Detached from 80 Bureau Library
DIRECTOR HOOVER AND THE FBI MENTIONED ON SEVERAL PAGES
(See Index)

63 OCT 31 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

File 62-46855

Am-B

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: October 16, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*SUBJECT: **THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER
BY KENT AND PHOEBE COURTNEY***AIRJMS* **BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER***BOOK*

The case of General Walker is actually only incidental in this book, which is, rather, the case of the extreme conservatives. The Director and the FBI are mentioned favorably.

Purpose of Book*BOOK REVIEWS*

The Courtneys' "documented expose" is a lashing of the executive branch of the Government for "appeasing communists" and urging foreign aid bills to "give aid and comfort" to communist satellite countries.

Plan of Attack

The handling of the case of General Walker is to the Courtneys an example of the Administration's softening toward communism, "muzzling the military who warn of the communist threat" (pp. 112-113), when actually what is needed is to defeat the communist conspiracy by:

"(1) The indoctrination and/or education of local groups regarding the Communist menace; and

"(2) Concerted efforts by patriotic Americans to bring about political changes...." (p. 1)

REC-40

Enclosure (File in Bureau Library)

CMF:meh

(7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - C. M. Ford

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REC'D BELMONT
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MR. IDWES

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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

OCT 24 10 45 AM '61

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: The Case of General Edwin A. Walker

The John Birch Society is highly praised for its approach to the menace (pp. 1-17), and Senator Fullbright is condemned for supporting the Administration's methods (pp. 74-96).

Solution

The Conservative Society of America (CSA) was established in June, 1961, with Kent Courtney as national chairman, "to restore the two-party system...; to give the voters a choice between Liberal, New Deal, Socialist-Communist policies on the one hand, and Conservative, Constitutional, Free Enterprise, anti-Communist policies on the other." This book is the first publication effort of CSA. (105-36811-46)

References to the Director and the FBI

The Director's name is mentioned favorably on page 13 in connection with a quotation from "Communist Target--Youth," and again on page 92 in a quotation by Senator Karl Mundt. In Appendix I, "J. Edgar Hoover's report" on the San Francisco riots is mentioned in a reprint from a Manchester, New Hampshire, newspaper (p. 119), and in Appendix II, "Masters of Deceit" is an item in a suggested reading list (p. 133). Another item on that list is the weekly newsletter published by "ex-FBI agent Dan Smoot" (p. 128), who is also mentioned in the foreword (p. 5).

The Authors

Kent Courtney is the publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper, New Orleans, Louisiana. His wife Phoebe is editor. Neither the Courtneys nor their publication has been investigated by the FBI. The newspaper indicates rabble rousing and hate mongering. (105-36811-37, -46)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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V.
E.P.C.
per W.A.
27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-23-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

BY ALAN BARTH

BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS

"The Price of Liberty" is the latest book by Alan Barth, editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and author of two other books and numerous articles in which he has been critical of the Bureau. This book is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement." As in his other two books, Barth is principally concerned with the preservation of our rights of privacy and indicates that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring a criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

The book contains numerous derogatory references to the FBI and/or the Director. Barth refers to Uniform Crime Reports tables which list official arrest statistics by offense, including the so-called "crime of suspicion." In his chapter on wire tapping, he is extremely critical of the FBI which, he states, has flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century. Referring to the Director's Appropriations Subcommittee testimony in February, 1959, indicating we had 74 telephone taps in cases involving internal security, Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI...." In his last chapter, Barth quotes copiously from the Director's International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) speech in October, 1960, concerning youthful crime and the cost of crime. All quotations attributed to the Director have been checked and are accurate--the derogatory nature of the material lies in Barth's conclusions or remarks following each quotation. Near the end of the book, Barth does give the police some little credit and indicates the need for more professional training and higher pay for police, citing the Director's remarks before the IACP concerning small salaries paid police--the only nonderogatory reference in the entire book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Central Research

57 NOV 2 1961

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NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 30 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

DETAILS

PURPOSE

To set forth brief review of captioned book published by The Viking Press, New York, copyrighted in 1961, together with information concerning Barth.

THE AUTHOR

Alan Barth is an editorial writer for the "Washington Post and Times Herald" and the author of two books: "The Loyalty of Free Men" (1951) and "Government By Investigation" (1955). In addition, he has published a number of articles in various periodicals such as "Harper's," "New Republic," and "American Mercury."

Barth has long been critical of the Bureau, congressional investigation committees and the Government Loyalty Program. His name appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization (a cited organization) in 1941. In 1950, he reviewed Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," in which he indicated that "one is tempted to praise Lowenthal's sober indictment of the FBI" and stated that "Mr. Lowenthal's indictment is much too impressive to be dismissed."

In his book "The Loyalty of Free Men," in which he minimizes the threat of communism, he was critical of the Bureau and its handling of the Government Loyalty Program. Barth concluded that the inevitable effect of the Government's Loyalty Program is the corruption of the traditional American right of privacy, and the development of dangerous police powers. This book won for Barth the Sydney Hillman Foundation Award, and the book was distributed by the Fund for the Republic. In his book, "Government by Investigation," Barth attempted to show that the legislative branch has acquired a dominance in the American system of government which is becoming a peril to liberty and is again critical of the FBI.

Barth is also the author of an article entitled "Why Handle Criminals With Kid Gloves?" which appeared in the 9-59 issue of "Harper's Magazine," in which he quoted from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee concerning the need for sterner measures in dealing with juvenile offenders. Barth then stated "The only way to civilize these young barbarians, it would appear, is to treat them with the utmost savagery," inferring that this is the position of the Director which, of course, is a gross inaccuracy.

THE BOOK

In "The Price of Liberty" Barth, as in his other two books, is principally concerned with the preservation of our "right of privacy." In his Foreword, Barth indicates that we are now justifying short cuts by the police which involve serious trespasses on procedural rules intended to limit governmental authority and to insure fairness in the administration of justice, and states that the premise of the book is that procedural rights are the indispensable keys to political freedom.

The author cites the prevailing tendency of law enforcement to make arrests without warrants, to make arrests for so-called crimes of "suspicion" and "investigation," to wrest confessions from suspects, to conduct searches without warrants, and to seize evidence. He devotes a chapter to wire tapping and another to the right of defendants to the assistance of counsel. The sum total of these chapters is that law enforcement, in its zeal to bring the criminal to justice, itself constantly violates the law.

In his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," he indicates that society's demand for punishment is most insistent and most savage in precisely those areas where it is least deserved and least likely to be beneficial--juvenile delinquents, homosexuals and drug addicts. And, he says, it is precisely in pursuit of these offenders that the police are most careless of civil rights. Barth concludes: "The central problem of political science in a free society is the preservation of a rational balance between order and liberty. It is quite true, of course, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. But it is imperative to remember that the vigilance demanded by this maxim means vigilance against duly constituted authority--against the forces of order. A resolute containment of those forces is the price of liberty."

MENTION OF THE FBI

Barth makes several references to the Director and/or the FBI. These references, which are critical in nature, are set forth below:

In Chapter Three, "Arrests for Investigation," the author refers to the study by the Wickersham Commission in 1931 and indicates on page 42 that violations of law by the police continue to be extremely widespread. As irrefutable proof, he points to the official statistics on arrests presented annually in the Uniform Crime Reports for the United States compiled by the FBI. He sets forth statistics in certain crime categories from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports, Table 16, which statistics are correct. He adds that "as the eye runs down the column, it comes upon a curious category of crime--a crime called 'suspicion,' " which shows 99,663 arrests. He states that suspicion is not a crime anywhere in the United States, that "nearly every one" of these arrests was unlawful; nearly every one was in itself a crime. But the crime is so common that the FBI reported it without so

much as a blush or an apology." He states that the figures from the Uniform Crime Reports do not take into account at all the undeterminable number of additional persons unlawfully arrested on "suspicion" or "for investigation," and neither do they reflect the vast number of arrests made all over the country on vague, blanket charges such as 'vagrancy' and 'disorderly conduct' used loosely by police to cover a multitude of sins which are not crimes." (pp. 42-44)

In Chapter Seven, "Eavesdropping," which concerns the practice of wire tapping, Barth indicates that the example of the Federal Government has played a most important part in the growth of law enforcement wire tapping and that it has not been an example conducive to respect for law. He states that "...the inescapable truth is that the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation have, on one pretext after another, flouted the law steadily over the past quarter of a century--that is, ever since the Federal Communications Act was adopted in 1934." He continues "J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's Director over the whole of this period, has undergone something of a metamorphosis on the subject of wire tapping." Barth cites the Director's testimony before a congressional committee in 1931 prior to the enactment of the Federal Communications Act and states that "...he (the Director) declared that the Bureau had a definite rule against wire tapping and would dismiss any employee who engaged in it, and that while it may not be illegal, I (the Director) think it is unethical, and it is not permitted under the regulations of the Attorney General." (pp. 130-31)

Barth stated that after a few years had passed, however, these scruples no longer deterred the FBI. He indicated that first there was the fiction that FBI Agents are not "persons" within the meaning of Section 605 and that this was accompanied by the strained invention that wire tapping itself was entirely legal so long as it entailed no 'divulgence. He goes on to say that Mr. Hoover has evolved an additional and most ingenious justification for tapping telephones. Barth quotes the Director as saying "I have never attempted to keep my views on this subject a secret, nor have I lacked the support of the highest levels of authority in the executive branch of the Government. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter dated February 25, 1941, which was widely publicized, stated the policies followed by the Bureau..." The quotation from the President's letter was then set forth. Barth states that this excerpt from the President's letter suggests he was laying down policies on wire tapping but, in point of fact, he was merely writing to a member of Congress in response to a request for an expression of his views regarding the pending wire tap bill. Barth states that Mr. Hoover has also referred to a confidential memo from President Roosevelt dated May 21, 1940 which, according to Mr. Hoover, authorized the Attorney General to approve wire tapping when necessary in situations involving the defense of the Nation. Barth states that this memorandum was so confidential it has never been made public and that Federal Statutes are hardly to be overridden by confidential memoranda. (pp. 130-133).

Barth devotes much space to the findings of Samuel Dash and his testimony before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (1959). He states that policemen and prosecutors like to create the impression that they resort to wire tapping only in connection with the gravest crimes. Barth then sets forth a quotation from the Director's testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee on 2-5-59 in which the Director indicated we had 74 telephone taps and that these are used in cases involving internal security or where a human life may be imperiled. Barth states that "internal security" is an imprecise term and that "Mr. Hoover seems, at times, to think that the security of the Nation is threatened by any organized form of political heterodoxy or even by any criticism of his Bureau; and Attorneys General are not usually ruthless in restraining the Director of the FBI. Furthermore, the whole effect of FBI wire tapping is by no means encompassed within the 74 taps authorized at a particular time by the Attorney General " (pp. 135-136)

Barth begins his final chapter, "Crime and Correction," with a quotation from the Director's remarks before the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in October, 1960, which sets forth the timetable of crime for 1959 (quotation correct). The author says that if this seems a lurid way to state the case one can find a more prosaic, although no more reassuring, recital by turning to the UCR issued annually by the FBI and that "year after year these reports recount a shocking increase in crime." He then goes on to quote from the 1959 Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and concludes that these statistics taken together suggest, in rather alarming degrees, a breakdown of law and order. (173-74).

Indicating that "juvenile delinquency" is not going to be ended by the current practice of society of casting them out of the communities, Barth states that "the concept of separateness, of casting out, was expressed with particular clarity by J. Edgar Hoover in his speech to the International Association Chiefs of Police," which he then proceeds to set forth. Barth then concludes that perhaps society must learn that its young members will hold it responsible for its vicious acts of neglect and callousness. (180-181)

On pages 189-190, Barth sets forth the Director's remarks concerning the cost of crime (from IACP speech) and then states that "just what items were covered in his reckoning Mr. Hoover did not specify." Barth then states that the most serious costs of crime cannot be reckoned in money terms but must be reckoned in terms of diminished personal security and social unity, and worst of all, must be reckoned in terms of wasted human lives.

Finally, near the end of his book, Barth gets around to giving the police credit and indicates a need for more professional training and higher pay for policemen. In his first reference to the Director in a non-derogatory manner, Barth sets forth the remarks of the Director in his IACP speech concerning small salaries received by police. (p. 192)

OBSERVATIONS:

"The Price of Liberty" is a reiteration of Barth's previously published opinions on the so-called "crimes of law enforcement" and his oft-repeated fears that the people's right of privacy is being invaded. He is, as always, snidely critical of the FBI. It is interesting to note that while he is critical of law enforcement and the FBI, Attorneys General and others, he refers only once to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and these references reflect that he has a high opinion of these two agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 11/7/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE

O BOOK REVIEWS

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
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The Legal Research Desk has reviewed a book, bearing the same title as the caption, written by Raymond A. Dahl, Milwaukee Police Department, graduate of the 41st Session of the FBI National Academy, and Attorney Howard H. Boyle, Jr., Milwaukee, a copy of which the authors have sent to the Director. It has just come off the press.

This book is better than nothing, but not a whole lot. The errors in it run the gamut from inadequate treatment of pertinent points to complete omission of other pertinent points and plain error on some that are covered. The following are examples:

OMISSIONS. The book does not even mention the fact, which becomes important in quite a few cases, that although a day-time search warrant cannot be executed at night, an execution begun in daytime can continue into the night. There is no discussion at all on what is daytime and what is night time.

The book fails to distinguish between exploratory searches which are illegal in all cases and the question of quantity of material which can be seized in a legal search.

INADEQUATE TREATMENT. There is an almost complete absence of examples to show the types of abandoned property which can be seized without a search. There are inadequate examples to show how long a search may be delayed after the arrest and still be "constructively contemporaneous" with the arrest, and thus lawful. Less than 6 weeks ago, we won an important case on this very point and the Department thought enough of it to write it up specially for the information of the U.S. Attorneys. The material on the search of the person and search of automobiles is entirely inadequate. The same is true of the McNabb Rule and due process in criminal interrogation.

PLAIN ERROR. Under the subject of consent searches, the book says a wife's consent to search the family dwelling is not good against her husband. This is entirely incorrect. In

1 - Mr. Donelan

1 - Mr. Watson

1 - Central Research Section

1 - Mr. Rogers

64 DEC 29 1961 (5)

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 NOV 21 1961

TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-5481-29

Edwards to Malone Memo
Re: Arrest, Search and Seizure

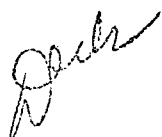
proof of the point the authors cite Ruffner v. U.S. in which that question did not even arise. The authors suggest that nonresidence buildings can be searched on probable cause alone; we do not understand this to be the law. The authors say that in executing a search warrant an officer may not seize other things found, which offend against the law, except "possibly contraband." The law is that he may seize contraband and he may also seize instrumentalities of the crime.

The book has many good points in it, of course, and we would like to keep a copy in Room 5250 for such use as we can make of it, but we must not recommend use of the book to any person in any fashion and it should not be used as a source or guide either by officers in the FBI National Academy or Special Agents of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no letter be sent by the Director to the authors of this book.

2. That the book be kept on the shelf in Room 5250.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 17, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: THIS IS COMMUNISM
BY DAVID E. WEINGAST
BOOK REVIEWS (62-46855)
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
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 Sullivan _____
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Captioned book is one in a series of Oxford Social Studies Unit-Tests, published by the Oxford Book Company, New York, New York, 1961. According to the author, the original research was made possible by a fellowship awarded by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

References to the Director and the FBI

Masters of Deceit is given as suggested reading on page 140 and the Director is accurately quoted from the same book on page 98. There is no reference to the FBI.

The Author

David E. Weingast is presently Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Secondary Education, Newark, New Jersey. In September, 1956, he communicated with the Bureau indicating that he was writing a book for high school students on communist policy and tactics and wanted the Director's assistance with it. In November, 1957, he requested that the Director write a foreword to his newly completed 125-page booklet titled "Communism: This Is It." In both cases the request was declined. Bureau files reflect no derogatory information concerning Weingast. (94-5-44339, 43618)

Purpose and Scope of Book

This book was designed as a textbook for high school and junior college students as well as adult and trade-union classes which would give a

LLW
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REC-62

62-46855-152

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Mrs. Whalen

17 NOV 27 1961

66 DEC 1 1961

EX-113

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

"panoramic view of the communist organization at work on the American and world scenes"--"its purposes, its structure, its strengths, its weaknesses, its meaning for America." Actually, it presents a generalized picture of communism both in theory and practice as it has evolved in the Soviet Union and other communist-dominated countries but does not place much emphasis on the activities of the Communist Party of the United States. Written in a simplified manner, it delineates the devious methods by which the Soviet Union has become a world power, explains the "Party line," the communist front movement, the magnitude and effectiveness of Party propaganda, the organization of the Party, and the relationship of the satellite countries to Russia.

In the last chapter, the author claims that the communist threat to the free world can be met by America and its allies remaining militarily strong, by stressing the true meaning of "co-existence" as a communist propaganda device, by counteracting communist propaganda with democratic propaganda, and by increasing the exchange program between our Nation and the Iron Curtain countries.

Format

This 175-page book is divided into ten chapters replete with explanatory graphs, maps, illustrations and cartoons. As the author points out, each chapter can be read independently in any order. The end-of-the-chapter questions and suggested readings serve as a source of discussion and as a stimulus for deeper study. At the end of the book is a brief glossary of Marxist terms and names.

However, this textbook suffers greatly because of a poorly planned table of contents as well as from lack of an index and proper documentation. For example, Lenin and Stalin are freely quoted but no sources are given. In one instance Lenin has been directly quoted as saying "For world communism the road to Paris lies through Peking and Calcutta" (p. 167). This doubtful quotation, known among researchers as one of the "Road to Paris" series, has never been documented although Lenin did say something to this effect. In another case, Lavrenti Beria, former head of the Soviet Secret Police, is stated to have been overthrown in 1955 when actually it was in 1953 (p. 123). (Soviet World Outlook, July, 1959, Dept. of State, foreword; Britannica Book of the Year, 1954, pp. 702-703)

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: This Is Communism

Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States

In a note to the teacher, the author suggests that teachers may wish to consult the Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States, published by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic in 1955, now being revised. This 1955 version is devoted primarily to literature relating to communism in the United States since the founding of the American Communist Party in 1919. Three magazine articles written by the Director during the period 1948-1951 are listed in the author index. This book was attacked by scholars and writers as a "misleading guide to U. S. communism" which "lacked important anticommunist works." The Fund for the Republic reportedly agreed to revise this bibliography.

(100-39167-110; Sub A-Wash Post & Times Herald, 10/29/55, p. 7)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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SAC, New York

2-Original & 1
1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Sullivan

November 27, 1961

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-Mr. Suttler
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler
1-Yellow

**HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR
ABOLITION"**

**BOOK BY ED MOWERY
BOOK REVIEWS**

The following information is contained on page 347 of the
November 18, 1961, issue of "The National Review."

**HUAC AND FBI--TARGETS FOR
ABOLITION**

Pulitzer Prize newsmen Ed Mowery has
written a stirring defense of the House Un-American
Activities Committee and the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, identifying those who would
abolish these investigating bodies. We felt this
book so important that we have bound it in our new
flexible cloth library binding, pocketbook size,
suitable for schools and public libraries.
(November 20) \$1.00

The Bookmailer, Inc.
Box 101
New York 16, New York

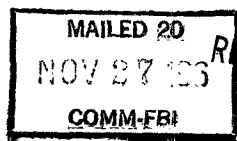
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and
forward it to the Bureau, marked to the attention of the Central Research
Section.

1-94-4-3103

NOTE: Special Agent R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, desires that
a copy of the book be available for the Bureau. Book not available in Bureau
Library. After perusal, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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EX 10

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

"THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES"
BOOK BY DR. JUAN JOSE AREVALO
BOOK REVIEWS

2-Original & copy
1-Yellow file copy
1-N. P. Callahan
1-W. C. Sullivan
1-L. L. Anderson
1-Mr. Suttler
1-Miss Butler
1-Section tickler

file 12-13 61
November 27, 1961

The captioned book, in the English edition, is available from Lyle Stuart, Publisher, 225 Lafayette Street, Department T-1, New York 12, New York, for \$4.95 a copy.

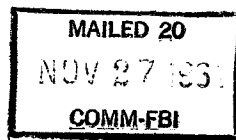
You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

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amb.

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NOTE: Book requested by Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan for review. Book not available in Bureau Library or local bookstores. General Indices negative. After review book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author of book was a former President of Guatemala.

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REC-46

HURRICANE FROM CHINA

Denis Warner

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT AND WAR
REMARKS

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Book review not
required by this
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ENCLOSURE
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See over

File 62-46855-

IN LESS THAN 25 YEARS ONE BILLION RED CHINESE WILL BE TRAINED TO HATE THE U.S. NYTBR 11-26-61



Mao Tse-tung. Denis Warner quotes from Mao's own writings and speeches to show how his plan to destroy the West is more complicated and more sophisticated than Mein Kampf.

This is part of Mao Tse-tung's master plan to destroy the West. Fomenting revolution in Latin America, undercutting even Japan's low prices, exporting "hate America" propaganda he has perfected at home to the neutralist countries.... Mao is extending his personal brand of guerilla tactics (devised in his days as a militant revolutionary) to isolate America for the kill.

the greatest threat the Western world has ever known

Denis Warner is "Australia's most famous foreign correspondent and war reporter and an authority on Asia" (*New York Times Book Review*). In his new book, *Hurricane From China*, he forewarns of the possible consequences from the frightening combination of Mao, Marx, and Chinese nationalism...of the destruction that may lie in the wake of this

HURRICANE FROM CHINA

by Denis Warner

\$3.95

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-155

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - N. P. Callahan
- 1 - B. M. Suttler, 424 Justice
- 1 - Yellow file copy.
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Butler

SAC, NEW YORK

December 8, 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

ON SOCIALIST REALISM

BY ABRAM TERTZ (PSEUDONYM)

N/O LOC

BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book is published by Pantheon Books, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, New York, for \$2.95 a copy. The book has an introduction by Czeslaw Milosz, and the translation from Russian has been done by George Dennis.

You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the above book and forward it to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

*Book received 12/18/61
AMB*

AMB:bbb
(7)

NOTE: Book requested by SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, for reference purposes.
Bureau Library, three bookstores checked with negative results; General Indices contained one reference, 100-74972-A, Daily Worker, 6-11-50, which is not pertinent.

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

12/13/61

Title of Book

"Cuba and Castro"

Author

*Teresa Casuso*Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

Book to R.A. Mullin's 12-19-61, will be filed Bu. Library. AmB.

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.) 634, 12/13.

ROUTING

Obtain book
for reviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division☒ Domestic Intelligence Division

- ☐ Central Research, Room ~~2027~~
- ☐ Espionage, Room ~~2024~~
- ☐ Internal Security, Room ~~2029~~
- ☐ Liaison, Room ~~2041~~
- ☐ ~~Domestic Intelligence, Room 2027~~
- ☒ Nationalities Intelligence, Room ~~2027~~ *Cutter*
- ☐ Subversive Control, Room ~~2027~~

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Nature of Book:

NOVEMBER 14

CUBA AND CASTRO

Teresa Casuso. Random, \$5.

The personal, tragic and affecting story of a Cuban woman diplomat and press agent who has broken away from the regime after having been one of Castro's closest helpers and representatives—her house in Mexico was the jumping-off point for Castro's revolution. She tells of her life of long rebellion against Batista and work for Cuban independence and gives, with reasons and examples, her criticism of the United States for imperialism in Cuba. Then she describes the Castro she first knew and the arrogant Castro, with a "disordered mind," she last saw, and bitterly describes the worsening tyranny of the Castro regime.

PUBLISHERS WEEKLY

NOVEMBER 15 1961

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*Book rec'd
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Central Research

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25 DEC 19 1961

24 DEC 26 1961

5 file 62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-18-61

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS BURN AFTER READING
BY LADISLAS FARAGO
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book reviewed by Central Research Section. Book is collection of selected stories about various intelligence services of countries involved in World War II. Author colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning activities of these organizations and espionage networks working for them. Book interesting, informative, and undoubtedly will prove interesting to general public. Chapter 17 contains description of Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, most of which was apparently taken from The FBI Story. While author's discussion of conflicts between American intelligence agencies prior to World War II was not complimentary to Director, remainder of Chapter praised Director and Bureau. Four articles written by Director are mentioned in bibliography of book. Author was investigated three times by Bureau between 1945 and 1955. Described by informant as brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity and no scruples. In 1954, Bureau obtained article written by author on FBI reports which contained misrepresentations and half-truths. Director then noted about Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship." As of February, 1960, Farago not citizen. For time Farago worked closely with late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence, but they parted after Zacharias said Farago had committed too many indiscretions.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - A. K. Howe

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CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislav Farago

DETAILS

Burn After Reading, by Ladislav Farago, published in 1961 by Walker and Company, New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

The author states in his preface, "While this book is the history of espionage during World War II, it also covers the whole curriculum of clandestine operations, the several forms of intelligence, espionage and sabotage, subversion and counter-espionage, the whole secret contest conducted apart from the formal and conventional operations of modern war."

Rather than the usual history, the book is a collection of selected stories concerning the various intelligence services of the countries involved in World War II. The author describes these organizations and points out their strength and weaknesses. He colorfully narrates many incidents and events concerning the activities of these organizations and the espionage networks working for them. The book is written in interesting style and is informative. The general public will undoubtedly find it very interesting.

Chapter 17, entitled "The Magic of the Black Chamber," contains information concerning the work of the FBI and this chapter will be summarized first in some detail. Because the book covers such a variety of subjects and events, the individual chapter titles and a brief summary of each chapter is then set forth.

About the Director and FBI

Chapter 17, "The Magic of the Black Chamber," opens by advising that while the United States was weak in tactical intelligence about the Japanese at the time of Pearl Harbor, on the strategic level it had a single secret service arm that was ingenious--the world's best cryptographic secret service. Author then names the various American intelligence gathering organizations, with their leaders, active in early part of 1941. He tells how the Peruvian minister in Tokyo gave information to the United States Embassy in January, 1941, of proposed surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, but information was discounted by the State Department and

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

Naval Intelligence (ONI). Then author speculates that, because the U. S. had been able to decipher the Japanese code, had Roosevelt understood the value of intelligence as did Churchill, Pearl Harbor might have been averted. He praises Commander Rochefort at Hawaii as the Navy's foremost cryptographer and describes information Rochefort developed.

The last half of this chapter (pp. 197-204) describes the activities of the FBI during World War II. It is apparent that nearly this entire portion has been based on The FBI Story. While the quotations and statistics used by Farago were accurately quoted from Whitehead's book, by so condensing Whitehead's description of the conflicts between the various American intelligence agencies, Farago's account was not complimentary to the Director. For instance, in his brief account, Farago states that the confusion and conflict enabled foreign agents to operate with impunity, and that

"Nowhere was the situation more deplorable than in Hawaii. In December, 1941, when the FBI had a total of two thousand six hundred and two agents, Hoover assigned only nine of them to its field office in Honolulu...." (p. 198)

Continuing, Farago wrote that though there was superficial co-operation between the various agencies, under the surface bickering was rampant:

"Discouraged by this fratricidal war and unable to run the show as he wanted to, Hoover retired from energetic prosecution of the espionage war with Japan in Hawaii...." (p. 199)

Except for the above, the remainder of the chapter briefly describes the Bureau's wartime intelligence activities, which had previously been described in The FBI Story. Farago praises the Director and the Bureau. For example:

"Once the war had begun there was no reason to question the FBI's ability to deal energetically with foreign espionage agents and saboteurs...." (p. 200)

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
by Ladislav Farago

"In 1940, the FBI scored a tremendous victory of lasting significance, when it succeeded in penetrating, through exceptionally smart detective work, one of the Abwehr's greatest secrets, the microdot system used in the transmission of secret messages...." (p. 201)

"J. Edgar Hoover directed the huge spy hunt with unprecedented finesse...." (p. 202)

Chapter Summaries

1. "Operation Canned Meat"--Describes Gestapo's creation of a "cause for war" by creating incidents at Polish border immediately prior to German invasion of Poland in 1939. Also, tells how prior German intelligence led to Germany's quick success in Poland.
2. The Fox in His Lair--Describes Abwehr (German Military Intelligence) and some of its activities prior to World War II.
3. Canaris Paves the Way--Additional activities of Abwehr.
4. Stagnation in the Allied Camp--British and French intelligence services and their inadequacies prior to World War II.
5. The Trojan Horses--Weakness of German political intelligence described. Also, description of how British intelligence agents were entrapped by the Nazis.
6. The Great Carillon--How British intelligence caught Nazi agents in England and then took over the agents' wireless sets to pass false information to the Germans.
7. Straws in the North Wind--Tells of Quisling's part in the German occupation of Norway. Also, information on Germany's occupation of Denmark.
8. Behind the Battle of Europe--German intelligence efforts prior to invasion of Belgium.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

9. Churchill at the Helm--Author gives high praise to Churchill whose return to government brought revamping of the British intelligence service and introduction of new agencies or resistance.
10. The Bitter Weeds of England--How British intelligence services counteract Abwehr's espionage attempts and passed to the Nazis much false information which was instrumental in preventing the planned German invasion of Great Britain.
11. Barbarossa-Abwehr's failures in its intelligence efforts against the Soviet Union prior to invasion gave Hitler confidence to go ahead with Russian invasion. Also, how Stalin failed to heed warnings developed by Allies on German invasion plans.
12. Footloose in "Sicily"--Describes Soviet Intelligence and several networks of Soviet agents active throughout Europe.
13. Rhapsody in Red--Describes anti-Nazi underground group in Germany called Rote Kapelle which co-operated with the Soviets.
14. War in the Wings--Italian intelligence service and activities against American and British described.
15. A Man Called "Ramsey"--Richard Sorge's spy ring in Tokyo described.
16. Target: United States--Japanese intelligence activities in Washington, D. C., and Pearl Harbor prior to Pearl Harbor attack.
17. The Magic of the Black Chamber--(previously mentioned)
18. Donovan's Brain--Weaknesses of American espionage prior to World War II. Author praises Admiral Zacharias' work at ONI and William J. Donovan's in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
19. The Misery and Grandeur of the Secret War--Soviet guerilla successes against Nazi Wermacht and Nazi successes against various resistance groups in Western Europe described.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

20. On the Eve of D-Day--American intelligence efforts prior to D-Day related.
21. The House on Herren Street--Activities of anti-Nazi groups in Germany and Allen W. Dulles' work in Switzerland with various anti-Nazi groups of the German High Command. Author praises work of Dulles and claims that his work might have ended the war without the D-Day invasion having been necessary.
22. The Surrender of Japan--Author describes his work in Special Warfare Branch of ONI during World War II. Praises Zacharias and his efforts towards Japan's surrender which author believes could have ended the war without necessity for dropping the atomic bombs.

Bibliography

A bibliography of about 150 books on intelligence and espionage is set forth at the end of the book. This list includes The FBI Story by Don Whitehead. Farago also acknowledges gratitude to authors of eleven specific magazine articles, four of which were written by the Director.

The articles by the Director were:

1. "How the Nazi spy invasion was smashed," American, September, 1944.
2. "Hitler's spying sirens," American, December, 1944.
3. "Enemy's masterpiece of espionage," Reader's Digest April, 1946.
4. "Spy who double-crossed Hitler," American, May, 1946.

The Author

Ladislav Farago was born September 21, 1906, in Hungary. He was educated in Budapest and married a Hungarian woman in Berlin in 1934. He entered the United States in November, 1937, as a temporary visitor. Though he has since had numerous extensions of his original permit, as of February, 1960, he said he had still not obtained U. S. citizenship.

Memorandum Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading
By Ladislav Farago

Bureau investigations: Farago was the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation in 1945, which was closed after he was identified as a Special employee of Naval Intelligence. In 1952-53, he was subject of an Espionage-Impersonation investigation, which was closed after there was no indication of a violation. From 1950 to 1955, he was subject of an Internal Security-Israel investigation, which was closed after the Department advised there was no violation of Registration Act.

Employment: Prior to coming to the United States, Farago has said, he was a war correspondent for the London Sunday Chronicle. While in this country, he has been a free lance writer, an editor and research director for the Committee for National Morale in New York City during 1940 to 1942, and a confidential analyst in the Office of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations from 1942 to 1946. Since 1946, he has been engaged in research and writing for Radio Free Europe, the United Nations World magazine, and various other magazines in the United States.

The Man and His Writings: In 1950, a Bureau informant who had given reliable information in the past described Farago as a brilliant journalist but a man of no integrity, no scruples, and no political convictions.

In February, 1954, the Bureau obtained a copy of an article entitled "Anatomy of FBI Reports" written by Farago for publication in The Reporter magazine. Though the article never was published, it contained half-truths and misrepresentations about the Bureau. At that time the Director noted regarding Farago: "I assume we are taking steps to block Farago's naturalization. Such a scoundrel should not have the advantages of American citizenship."

In March, 1954, the Bureau reviewed the subject's book, War of Wits, then soon to be published. The book contained a chapter on the FBI in which Farago praised the Bureau as the outstanding organization of its type in the World.

Farago has written numerous books including Abyssinia on the Eve, Palestine at the Crossroads, and The Riddle of Arabia. While in the country, he has also written many sensational-type magazine articles dealing with intelligence and espionage subjects.

Memorandum, Smith to Sullivan
Book Review: Burn After Reading,
by Ladislav Farago

Connections with Admiral Ellis Zacharias: While with the Navy Department, Farago became associated with the late Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, former Assistant Chief of Naval Intelligence. Farago did ghost writing for the Admiral and they collaborated on the book, Behind Closed Doors. Later, they became enemies and in December, 1953, Zacharias advised the Bureau he had broken all relations between the two because Farago had committed too many indiscretions. Bufiles show that Zacharias had been characterized as a psychopathic liar.

The book is being sent to the Bureau Library.

DEMS

SAC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FINGER PRINTS, PALMS AND SOLES
BY HAROLD CUMMINS AND CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.
BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book has been published by Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, New York, for \$1.95 in the paperback edition (1961).

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (1961-paperback edition) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

AMB:bbb
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*1 copy received
1-9-62
Routed to
Ch. Trotter
Amb: 1-9-62*

NOTE: The above book has been requested by Assistant Director C. L. Trotter, Division I, for reference purposes. After perusal by Division I personnel, the book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau Indices and Bureau Library check re 1961 edition negative.

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62-46855-158
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Title of Book "FINGER-PRINTS, PALMS AND SOLES; An Introduction to Dermatoglyphics

Author HAROLD CUMMINS, CHARLES MIDLO, M. D.

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

Obtain book
for review *or reference*

Book review not
required by this
Section or Division

☐ Domestic Intelligence Division

☐ Central Research, Room ~~7~~

☐ Espionage, Room ~~2~~

☐ Internal Security, Room ~~3~~

☐ Liaison, Room ~~4~~

☐ ~~Name Check, Room 5125-1B.~~

☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room ~~5~~

☐ Subversive Control, Room ~~6~~

☒ Identification Division

☒ *Mr. Trotter* Section, Room *4430*
FB

☐ Training & Inspection Division

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☐ Files & Communications Division

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☐ Crime Records Division

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Nature of Book:

CUMMINS, Harold, 1893-
Finger-prints, palms and soles; an introduction to
dermatoglyphics, by Harold Cummins and Charles
Midlo. M. D. New York: Dover Publications,
1961. 319p. illus. (178) Bibl. pag., 193.
1. Dermatoglyphics. 2. Finger-prints. I. Cummins,
Harold. II. Midlo, Charles. III. Title.
With a supplementary chapter on identification in action. L.

Source: Publishers' Weekly, 12-4-61

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AMB:Bob

Central Research

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 21, 1961

FROM : R. W. Smith *JS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
 "HOW COMMUNISM CAN BE DESTROYED!"
 BY DR. WILLIAM STEUART MCBIRNIE
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, How Communism Can Be Destroyed! is a plea for America to seize the initiative and offensive in the world struggle between communism and freedom. It claims that our basic mistake has been following a consistent pattern of merely responding to communist aggression. According to author McBirnie, this can be achieved through educating the nation to the communist peril, withdrawing any aid to communist-infiltrated nations, supporting active pro-freedom revolutions in communist orientated countries, increasing our global propaganda for democracy and the American way of life, blockading communist-dominated countries, and not making any more agreements for the suspension of atomic tests. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

William Stewart McBirnie, a lecturer and church pastor, is presently Moderator for the Crusade for Americanism at Glendale, California, which was organized early in 1961 to provide an opportunity for the average American citizen to help his government meet the communist challenge through his community, not, however, from a "John Birch" viewpoint. Its avowed purpose is to conduct an educational program on the nature and menace of communism and to strengthen the principles of American freedom and liberty. This group is headed by Lewis Gough, former national commander of the American Legion.

The policy statement of the Crusade for Americanism is that the "Crusade shall follow the suggestions for education and action as set forth in the writings and releases of J. Edgar Hoover..." This statement was incorporated in the Congressional Record of 8/22/61 by Congressman Smith (R), California. The Director has been requested to speak before the Crusade on

LLW

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- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - S. B. Donahoe
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Butler

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62-46855-159

22 DEC 27 1961

File 508

67 JAN 2 1962

108

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re Book Review "How Communism Can Be Destroyed!"
by Dr. William Steuart McBirnie

several occasions and has declined. Bureau files contain no derogatory information re McBirnie nor has any investigation been conducted of him or the Crusade for Americanism. (62-106364-A Los Angeles Times 8/20/61; 66-1731-2015; 94-55888-1)

Captioned book was gratuitously furnished to our Los Angeles office by Dr. McBirnie during his contacts with that office on other matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DEM₃

WEL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

file 62-46855-160
Ans.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 12/29/61

57
2/1
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: BOOK BY JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE BOOKMAILER
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/9/61, and NYlet, 8/23/61.

Telephone inquiry of the Bookmailer, 209 East 34th Street, NYC, on 12/29/61, revealed that the Bookmailer has not published any book by JOSEPH B. MATTHEWS and that no such publication is presently contemplated. The only item by MATTHEWS of recent publication date is a reprint of an article from "American Opinion," entitled "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler," which sells for \$1.00.

The foregoing is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

"ODYSSEY" available in Bureau Library.
AmB.

EXP. PROC.

EX-108

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1 - NY (100-87235) (41)

EKD:mm1
(3)

REC-7

62-46855-160

22 JAN 3 1962

77
50 JAN 5 1962

file 62 46855-

CENTRAL RECORDS

Butler
1874

JAN 3 3 33 PM '62

(三)

SECRET

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

100 (100-100)

[illegible]

REC-100

Title of Book

"AUMC and FBI"

Author

Edward J. Mowery

Book Reviews (62-46855)
Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Sections and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(Please initial in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section.)

ROUTING

~~Obtain book~~
for ReviewBook review not
required by this
Section or Division

- ☐ Domestic Intelligence Division
☐ Central Research, Room ~~████~~
☐ Espionage, Room ~~████~~
☐ Internal Security, Room ~~████~~
☐ Liaison, Room ~~████~~
☐ ~~████████████████████~~
☐ Nationalities Intelligence, Room ~~████~~
☐ Subversive Control, Room ~~████~~

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- ☐ Identification Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Training & Inspection Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Administrative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Files & Communications Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Investigative Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☐ Laboratory Division
☐ _____ Section, Room _____

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- ☒ Crime Records Division
☒ ~~MASON~~ Section, Room ~~████~~

☐
☐

Nature of Book:

Book enclosed.

REC-100

A. B. 18
634

62-46855-161

NOT RECORDED

16 DEC 28 1961

50 JAN 10 1962

AUG 11 1964

5460 62-46855

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-3103-

MR. R. W. SMITH

MR. C. D. BRENNAN

Mr. GARNER

Mr. GRANT

Miss Chamberlain

Mr. Keating

Mr. Condon

M

Mr. Peck

Mr. McHale

M

Mr. J.M. Sizoo

Mr. Wood

Miss Luey

M

M

Mrs. Whalen

Internal Security SectionCrime Records Division

MR. F.J. BAUMGARDNER

MR. M.A. JONES

Mr. H.O. Bly

Mr. D.G. HARRIS

Mr. F.F. Fox

Mr. Stukenbroeck

Mr.

M

Mr. J.T. Harrington

Nationalities Intelligence Sec.

Mr. J.H. Kleinkauf

MR. S.B. DONAHOE

Mr.

Mr. R.D. Cotter

Mr. S.F. Phillips

Mr.

Mr. R.J. Rampton

Mr. F.L. Edwards

Mr. E.B. Reddy

Mr. A.R. Jones

Mr. T.P. Rosack

Mr.

Espionage Section

Mr. H.W. Little

MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

Mr.

Mr. F.L. Jones

Mr. V.E. Ruehl

Mr.

Mr. J.F. Wacks

Mr. L.M. Linton

Mr.

Mr. W.J. McDonnell

Subversive Control

Mr.

MR. J.F. BLAND

Mr. J.J. Meehan

Mr.

Mr. W.F. Shubatt

Mr. J.A. Jackson

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. J.J. Torrillo

MR. R.O. L'ALLIER

Mr. E.T. Turner

BUREAU LIBRARY

Mr. C.J. Vizas

MR. C.F. DOWNING, Annex

Mr. L. Whitson

NOTE AND RETURN

Mr. E.S. Youtz

PUBLICATIONS FILES, I.B.

Civil Rights Unit, Investigative Division

MR. C.L. MCGOWAN

Mr. J.C. Trainor

Mr.

Mr. F.H. Freund

M

Mr.

Indicate if summary (s) or full translation (f) is desired by placing symbol and your initials next to article in Table of Contents. Publication File material may be marked for very limited indexing only.

Please indicate on form whether book will be reviewed. Please initial form.

R. W. SMITH

Supervisor

Room

632

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

sister, the protected." A treaty is made with mixed emotions while other inhabitants of the ocean heckle and laugh at the proceedings. The fable concludes with "praised be omnipresent law...the Shark state is equal to the sardine state. New life for the sardine mortgaged to perpetuity. Peace of mind for the Shark at the hour of final judgement."

History

This section begins by stating the ability to turn the U. S. upside down had been bestowed by providence on the gold of "that once Mexican land, California." He then briefly traces U. S. history from a Latin-American point of view from 1850 to the early 1900's, during which period he states the U. S. State Department and New York bankers operated as a "two-headed animal," with the State Department making promises on the one hand which the bankers mocked. In 1902, however, the two heads became one under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt who stated "the (U. S.) Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal if possible through Panama." With these words Arevalo states the U. S. proclaims itself "master of the continent," with authority to build a canal wherever they choose. Author continues by describing so-called legal maneuverings, treaties, revolutions, and other pressures utilized by U. S. throughout Latin America, all for the profit of the Shark and detriment of the individual and collective sardines.

Philosophy

Author states the case of Nicaragua shows how the Shark attacks and how the law disguises the attack. It shows us how the system of international law functions and tells us what legality is. Whoever wants to look for other proof will find it in each and every one of the Latin-American Republics. When the law makes haste to compose documents in which the sardine is spoken of as a "high contracting party," this is done to serve the irrepressible purposes of the Shark. The Shark is going to swallow the sardine no matter what wrapping is used for a disguise. Author states that he learned over a six-year period as President, much to his disappointment, that Latin America is neither in paradise nor in hell, but simply passing through a grim period of prostitution of men.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

The Glutting

According to the author, the gods have destined Latin America to be a source of raw materials for transatlantic empires, first Spain, then England, now the U. S. He then gives the following reasons why things have happened as they have in Latin America: (1) The U. S. speaks a language that has fought everything Spanish for centuries; (2) in religion, the U. S. represents the group of Protestant nations that for centuries have opposed the Catholic Church; (3) the U. S. represents modern democracy that has been corrupted by incorporating into its high command as many millionaires as wanted to be incorporated, while the Latin Americans believe in Juridic democracy; (4) the U. S. has mutilated our Latin-American Republics, bombed their capitals, landed troops, and murdered Latin Americans without declaring war; and (5) during the last 30 years, almost all Latin-American wealth has been carried off. He ends each of the above statements with the phrase "because they are our brothers."

The Den

The author concludes elaborating on the theme that the U. S. State Department lacks the independence necessary to give an official and definitive opinion once and for all to the depressed countries of Latin America. The U. S. economic and financial development has forced State Department to become an organ of expression and business agent for world plutocracy. Any economic or financial agreement the State Department might "honorably" make with Latin-American countries would lack force and real validity unless first approved by bankers, industrialists, businessmen and publishers, who really govern the U. S. and try to govern the world. He then attempts to show how Wall Street, comprised of the Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon, DuPont and Kuhn Loeb organizations, coupled with other key business groups in the U. S., control \$250,000,000,000 of the world's economy. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) is the official voice of this group. He then ties both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the U. S. in with Wall Street and proceeds to list various U. S. public officials up to and including the Eisenhower administration, showing their business backgrounds and affiliations.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: BOOK REVIEW:
THE SHARK AND THE SARDINES
BY JUAN JOSE AREVALO

utilized this theme from a biased Latin-American propaganda view-
point, picking out isolated historical facts, playing up our
differences, and tying them together in a form which apparently
has been well received by anti-U. S. Latin Americans and critics.

JF GCM
12
gsm/s
DP
10Ems

[Large handwritten flourish]

WES

1 - N. P. Callahan 5515JB
1 - B. M. Suttler 4248JB
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Yellow file copy

2 - Original & copy
1 - 100-16842 (Nearing)

SAC, Boston

January 8, 1962

Director, FBI (62-46855)

FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEWS

b6
b7C

Re letter indicated captioned book has been published by the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

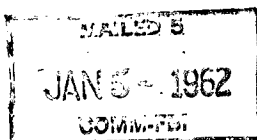
1 - Philadelphia (100-1505) (Info.) (Registered Mail)

AMB:maj
(9)

*Let from Boston 2-19-62 adv. book will
be fwd to Bu as soon as available.
AMB.*

NOTE ON YELLOW: Special Agent C. D. Brennan, Central Research Section, requests book. Decision re review of book will be made after it is received. Book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Bureau Library check negative; only reference Bureau indices 100-16842-285 (incoming mail).

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



EX 100

REC-62

62-46855-162

19 JAN 8 1962

#288,958
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-89 BY SP800/BJG

62 JAN 15 1962

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-16842-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: January 16, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*SUBJECT: THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BOOK REVIEW WRITERS ON THE LEFT
BY DANIEL AARON
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section is the ninth in a series of studies financed by Ford Fund for the Republic to assess communist influence in American life. b7D

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Party member. Book is comprehensive, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, particularly the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later to the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them by the 1940s had become disenchanted. Book limited to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement. Author contends that Left Wing intellectuals became attracted to the Party because of the times--the Great Depression, struggles of labor, rise of fascism abroad--not because the Party made them radicals. Writers increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," and their inability to rationalize such issues as the great purges of the 1930s and the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 caused their disillusionment. Mike Gold, long a dedicated communist writer, praised Writers on the Left, as a "respectful and very solid book,"--"not a Marxist book." There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

LLW:mlh

- (8)
 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Section tickler
 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

58 JAN 24 1962 *APW*

5-file - 62-46855

22 JAN 23 1962

62-46855-163
REC-33
EX-116
WCS
Central Research

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FBI

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FBI

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Smith
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REC'D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 17 12 06 PM '62

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Butler
1-22
22

MR. JONES

JAN 19 12 21 PM '62

REC'D SULLIVAN
REC'D - JUSTICE
FBI

JAN 22 3 00 PM '62

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JAN 19 12 11 PM '62

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JAN 19 4 06 PM '62
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REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: Writers on the Left

By Daniel Aaron"

DETAILS:

Writers on the Left, subtitled Episodes in American Literary Communism, by Daniel Aaron, published in 1961 by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York City, has been reviewed by the Central Research Section.

Book Sponsored by the Fund for the Republic

This book is the ninth in a series of studies on communism in American life under the general editorship of Clinton L. Rossiter. This project was begun in January, 1955, when the Ford Fund for the Republic allocated funds for the series. (100-3-82-320; 100-391697-632)

The Author

D. Aaron
According to the blurb, Daniel Aaron was born in Chicago, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, and received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University. He is presently Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English Language and Literature at Smith College. He has spent his professional life teaching at colleges and universities here and abroad and during that time has written and edited five books on American history and literature.

Daniel Aaron has never been investigated by the Bureau.

b7D

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: Writers on the Left

By Daniel Aaron"

In 1938, one Daniel Aaron, probably identical with the author, a faculty member at Harvard University, was reported to have suggested that a petition be circulated requesting the extension of a teaching contract for a teacher alleged to be a Communist Party member. (100-391697-65;121-20223-27)

Clinton L. Rossiter

Clinton L. Rossiter, head of the study project on communism in American life financed by the Ford Fund for the Republic is currently John L. Senior Professor of American Institutions at Cornell University. (Who's Who in America, 1960-61, p. 2481)

b6
b7C

Bufiles indicate that

Mention of the Director and FBI

There is no reference to either the Director or the FBI in this book.

Scholarly Presentation

Writers on the Left is a comprehensive (460 pp.), extremely well documented, scholarly study as to why the American intellectual, and in particular the gifted writer, was attracted to the radical and later the communist movement during the 1920s and the 1930s and why most of them during the 1940s had become disenchanted. Aaron has achieved this through consulting biographical and historical material, radical, liberal and conservative publications, private letters and memoranda, and in many cases through personal interviews with the writers involved in the Left literary movement. As a result of the exhaustive research involved, the objective and lucid presentation supplemented by copious explanatory notes, this book is undoubtedly unique in its field. It is limited, as

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: Writers on the Left

By Daniel Aaron"

Aaron points out in his preface, to being a "social chronicle of the Left Wing writer," and is not literary criticism of the writing that came out of the movement.

Ideas of Communism Attracted Intellectuals, Not the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

It is Aaron's contention that the Left Wing intellectuals, many of whom did not actually join the CPUSA but could be classified as fellow travellers, became associated with the communist movement because the times, not the Party, made them radicals. The great Depression of the thirties and its ensuing misery--the hungry, the evicted, the exploitation of the Negro, the struggles of labor--and the rise of fascism abroad and its attendant evils, excited the imagination of the writers. The program of the Communist Party "attracted them because it alone seemed to have a correct diagnosis of America's social sickness and a remedy for it."

It was not actually the communist political organization in the United States that appealed to them but the idea of belonging to an "international movement whose ultimate triumph no temporary setbacks could avert, that one was working for mankind." To this end, they wrote novels, poems, plays, criticism, and reports, and became active in and lent their names to all types of communist front groups. They subordinated the artist's creativeness and inherent freedom of expression to the political domination of the communists. It was their increasing inability to reconcile their art with "activist politics," to cope with boredom "that repelled them," and their inability to rationalize such particular issues as the great purges of the 1930's, Stalin's persecution of his own nationals who had been sent to aid the Spanish Loyalists, or the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939, that caused their disillusionment and disaffection by the 1940s.

Book Praised by Communist Writer

Although this book mentions most of the writers associated with literary communism during the aforementioned period, it deals specifically with the experiences of a relatively small number of people who represented the prevailing attitudes among a cross section of the literary left such as

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "The Fund for the Republic

Book Review: Writers on the Left

By Daniel Aaron"

Joseph Freeman, Granville Hicks, Max Eastman, V. F. Calverton, Floyd Dell, Malcolm Cowley, John Dos Passos, and the still dedicated communist writer, Mike Gold. Gold, who has just returned from a six-month visit to the Soviet Union, recently commented on Writers on the Left:

"It is not slanderous. It's a respectful and very solid book. It is not a Marxist book."

The Worker, January 8, 1962, p. 9.

DEM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: January 15, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Origin and Purpose

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: (1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, (2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and (3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau's operations, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing

RS RSG:maj *may*
 (6)

REC-127

62-46855-164

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Section Policy Folder
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - R. S. Garner

25 JAN 23 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

57 JAN 4 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: Book Review Control Desk Evaluation
Central Research Section

reviews. A card index system is kept regarding each review showing the title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep. For reference purposes, tickler copies of reviews prepared are retained for 60 days.

Final decision for the purchase of books rests with the Administrative Division, which clears and approves the recommendation for the purchase of any book suggested for review.

Reviews Conducted

During the period July 17, 1961, through January 12, 1962, a total of 48 books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Twenty-two books were reviewed and 22 were retained for reference purposes. Twenty books were received at the Bureau from outside sources. Of the 16 book reviews prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period, 10 were done by the Central Research Section.

Instructions

Complete, current instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62 of the Supervisors' Manual.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: (1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, (2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, and (3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Central Research Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. No changes are deemed necessary at the present. A status report will be submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DM*

DATE: 1-17-62

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
BY HAROLD S. SMITH, SR., OWNER OF HAROLDS CLUB
RENO, NEVADA

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

On 1-9-62 Frank Brabant, Curator of Harolds Club Museum, Reno, Nevada, called at the Bureau and was interviewed by Inspector Kemper, who stated, "This individual is a complete egotist." Kemper stated Brabant could talk about nothing but himself. Originally Jack Carpenter, Administrative Assistant to Senator Alan Bible (D-Nev.), called the Director's Office and advised that Brabant was in town and would like to shake hands with the Director. The Director stated he could not do it. Brabant left with Kemper a booklet titled "Harolds Club Museum of the Old West" which shows his name and position on the title page. He also left with Mr. Kemper a copy of the book, "I Want To Quit Winners," by Harold S. Smith, Sr., which is not autographed to any particular individual, but merely contains on the first inside page, "I'm with you Harold S. Smith Sr."

The book is an autobiography of Harold S. Smith, Sr., and is also a history of Harolds Club at Reno, Nevada. It is allegedly the largest gambling casino in the United States. The book is interesting from a reader's standpoint, but contains no information of value to the FBI. It would appear at first blush that the author is an egotist, but as the reader gets into Smith's early life and sees how he was "kicked around" as a victim of a broken home and was forced to leave school at an early age, his egotism turns to pride in that he has attained the position he now has, as owner of the worlds largest gambling casino, in spite of a very bleak and uncertain childhood.

FBI is mentioned only one time. On page 51 author explains that Nevada State Gaming Control Board is headed by an ex-FBI man. He goes on to say the State has regulations for the fingerprinting of all employees, even stenographers, in gambling casinos and all dice and cards must be available for inspection by an agent of the Control Board at any time. Smith tells fabulous stories of amateur and professional gamblers who have won and lost fortunes in his place and mentions many of them by name. The book reveals that Harold S. Smith, Sr., is a showman and gambler at heart, and it is because of his long hours and constant alertness to what is going on at his casino at all times that he has been able to build it into the fabulous gambling place it is today.

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Kemper *62-46855*

1 - Mr. Ingram

1 - Mr. Morrell *25 1962*

1 - Mr. M.A. Jones

17 JAN 24 1962

BMS:pja (9)

SEE NEXT PAGE

51 FEB 1 1962

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-5661

CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
re: BOOK REVIEW, "I WANT TO QUIT WINNERS"
1-17-62

The 19th chapter of this book, beginning on page 281, is titled "My Primer Of Gambling." Smith explains various gambling games, such as, dice, 21, baccarat, chuck-a-luck, roulette, etc. There are drawings to enlighten those interested in such games, and he winds up the chapter by stating, "So there, briefly, is my Primer on Gambling." He stated he does not attempt the details of Hoyle, but merely offers some valuable "do's" and "don't's" in gambling.

BUFILES: There is no derogatory data in Bufiles on Harold S. Smith, Sr. There are several references indicating that Harolds Club is owned jointly by Harold S. Smith, his father and his brother, Raymond I. Smith and Raymond A. Smith, and that all owners of the Club have been particularly cooperative with Bureau Agents and all employees of the Club have been instructed to furnish any information requested by Bureau Agents (62-75147-44, page 109). Other references show author of this book was victim of attempted extortion on two occasions and his full name is Harold Stewart Smith (9-16997-12 and 9-33985-3).

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made to Harold S. Smith, Sr., for this book left with Mr. Kemper by Frank Brabant, as it appears that Brabant possibly had Smith autograph several copies for him, and he (Brabant) is giving them to anyone he might care to. In this case, it is felt he left one with Mr. Kemper thinking the Director might shake hands with him. A showman like Harold S. Smith, Sr., or an extrovert like Brabant might use a letter from Mr. Hoover for commercial purposes.

enc *V* *John* *John*
Jones
H

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Lavin

January 24, 1962

A. Rosen

**AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS**

Book Reviews

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book, "This Time the World." The book is 440 pages in length and is an autobiography of Rockwell.

Rockwell goes back to his early life and analyzes events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party, an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler.

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements concerning the FBI; however, at one point Rockwell mentions that he was contacted by Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" which Rockwell was publishing at the time. Bryer arranged a meeting with Troy V. Post, a Texas millionaire, and indicated that finances for the new magazine would be "from the Soviet Union." Rockwell states he was interviewed by the FBI and in his book he says further that Agents suggested he go ahead with the contact and implied there would be Agents around in case it was dangerous.

Bureau files indicate that Rockwell was interviewed on February 1, 1955, and he furnished information that one Frank Bryers of "Army Times" had advised Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas interested in assisting Rockwell in publishing the "U. S. Lady." Bryers allegedly stated that the money would come from the USSR.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

① - 62-46855

Enclosure

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ENCLOSURE

EX-10

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BELMONT
RE: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

Rockwell was asked by the interviewing Agents as to whether or not he intended to make the proposed trip to Texas, and he mentioned he was seeking the advice of the FBI as to whether or not he should go. Rockwell was advised by the interviewing Agents that the decision rested solely with him and that the FBI could furnish him no advice whatsoever in that regard.

On September 17, 1955, Rockwell was reinterviewed at his request and he reiterated the information he previously furnished the Bureau and stated without reservation that he had heard Bryars make the statement 'maybe from the USSR.' Rockwell advised that the statement by Bryars could have been made in jest or as the result of Bryars' drinking.

In another portion of the book Rockwell indicates that 'Jews' in the Justice Department are combing every facet of his life to find some grounds for prosecution. He mentions that copies of the book were picked up by the FBI on December 1, 1961.

Rockwell, himself, actually made the book available on December 15, 1961. It should also be noted that a galley proof of the book was made available on 9/25/61 to the Washington Field Office and Rockwell was admonished at that time for his inaccurate statements concerning the FBI. He mentioned that when the book was retyped he would eliminate the objectionable material. He has not done so.

RECOMMENDATION

Informants advise 350 copies of the book have been printed. In view of the previous admonition to Rockwell, it is not recommended that he again be contacted.

ACTION

The Washington Field Office and the Richmond Division are being instructed to be extremely discreet in any contacts with Rockwell.

A fuller review of the book is attached.

BOOK REVIEW
"THIS TIME THE WORLD"
by **George Lincoln Rockwell**,
Commander, **AMERICAN NAZI PARTY**

George Lincoln Rockwell, Commander of subject organization, has made available a copy of his book "This Time the World." The book itself is 440 pages in length and it was printed and bound by Rockwell and members of his American Nazi Party. The American Nazi Party is an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic organization fashioned along fascist lines with headquarters in Arlington, Virginia.

The book is an autobiography of Rockwell and his involvement in what he terms "politics." Rockwell goes back to his early life and proceeds to analyze the events which led him to the formation of the American Nazi Party. Numerous photographs of Adolf Hitler and scenes from Germany during the Nazi regime are spread throughout the book. Also included in the book are numerous photographs of Rockwell and his family.

The dedication of the book is to Adolf Hitler and contains the following:

"Out of the mud and slime of lies, your holy, red, white and black Swastika has been flung back into the skies in Virginia, United States of America, and we pledge you our lives, Adolf Hitler, that we shall not flag or fail until we shall have utterly destroyed the forces of Marxism and darkness."

In the preface Rockwell sets forth the following concerning his own intellectual attainments:

"I believe that modesty is either a virtue made utterly necessary by the fact that the possessor is indeed of only modest mental stature, or else it is disgusting hypocrisy of the most revolting kind. A truly superior mind, which can apprehend the mightiest facts and ideas in the universe, - facts which are unthinkable to the millions and billions of human beings, can surely perceive its own relationship to those depressing billions of empty heads. Such a great mind can surely realize its own altitude with regard to the

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ENCLOSURE

worm - like minds which squirm and crawl by the billions in the mud of life. And when such a mind becomes thoroughly aware of the gift which Nature has bestowed on it, it is an act of gross dishonor to make a mealy-mouthed pretense to be 'just one of the stupid herd' in order to curry favor with the army of idiots, and be able to lower one's eyes 'modestly' while the forces of organized boobery extoll one's genius. It is not necessary, to be sure, to go about boasting and whooping about one's gifts, but, in his chosen field, I believe it is proper and honorable to be proud and conscious of that superiority, exactly as our Viking forbears were not ashamed to stand manfully forth with tales of their own prowess and courage in battle.

"In exactly that sense, then, I am prepared to set forth my story, the good with the bad, I am neither afraid to admit my mistakes, nor am I afraid to lay claim to my own genius. What the world may be not yet ready to admit, I will wring from it by simple demonstration, -- in combat."

MENTION OF THE FBI

The FBI is mentioned in 11 instances in the book. There are no derogatory statements in the book concerning the FBI; however, it should be noted that on pages 187 and 188 Rockwell sets forth that while he was publishing "U. S. Lady" in Washington, D. C., he was approached by one Frank Bryer of "Army Times" and an offer was made to Rockwell to put out a companion magazine to "U. S. Lady" to be called "U. S. Officer." According to Bryer the financing for this magazine would come "from the Soviet Union." According to Rockwell, Bryer was willing to pay Rockwell's fare and expenses to go to Texas to see the "interests" who wanted to publish the magazine. This information subsequently was brought to the attention of the FBI through a fellow worker of Rockwell, Mrs. Brownlow. Rockwell states in his book, "So I got a call from FBI agents, and told them the story when they asked me to. They suggested I go and see what it was all about, and implied that there would be agents around in case it was dangerous. So I agreed to investigate the thing." Rockwell states he made the trip to Texas and met a millionaire but that no agreement was reached and he returned to Washington.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Rockwell then makes the statement, "Then the FBI double-crossed me -- unintentionally, I feel sure now. I had told them that Bryer was with the "Army Times," an outfit which could have ruined me in the service publishing business, and I did not want him to know I had given the story to the FBI. But they interrogated him anyway, and let him know that they were looking into the 'Soviet Union' bit."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

On 1/31/55 Colonel Thomas J. Sharpe, U. S. Army, furnished information obtained from a friend, G. Lincoln Rockwell. He stated that Rockwell was President of the American Service Publishing Company, Incorporated, Room 405, Walker Building, 734 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; was endeavoring to publish a new magazine, "United States Lady," designed to interest wives of servicemen; and was residing with his wife, whom he met in Iceland, at the Icelandic Legation in Washington, D. C.

Colonel Sharpe then furnished, in detail, contacts of Rockwell by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611). Bryars told Rockwell that he had a friend in Texas, Troy V. Post, President of the American Independence Insurance Company of Houston, who was interested in assisting Rockwell in the publication of "U. S. Lady;" suggested that Rockwell fly to Texas, at Post's expense, to discuss the venture; and stated that if "U. S. Lady" were successful, Post had some ideas of his own. Bryars allegedly told Rockwell that the money to finance the deal would come from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

On 2/1/55, Rockwell was interviewed by the Washington Field Office at which time he furnished substantially the same above information. He said when he questioned Bryars about the USSR furnishing the funds, Bryars shrugged his shoulders and said, "Maybe from the USSR." Rockwell advised that the statement might have been made in jest or might have been the result of several cocktails consumed by Bryars at that time. During the interview, Rockwell requested the information he furnished not be disseminated, particularly to G-2; was queried about his intentions to make the trip to Texas; mentioned that he was a strong advocate of Senator Joseph McCarthy; and remarked that he considered practically every United States publication "left-wing."

On 2/2/55 Rockwell advised he was leaving for Dallas, Texas, on 2/5/55 and would stay at the Dallas Athletic Club.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

It was noted that the Washington Field Office indices concerning Bryars, Rockwell and Post were negative. (105-35611-1 p. 1-4 (12))

In reference to the above alleged statement made by Frank M. Bryars (subject of 105-35611) to George Lincoln Rockwell that the USSR would finance "U. S. Lady," Washington Field furnished a blank memo setting out an interview with Bryars by Washington Field on 2/15/55. During this time, Bryars denied ever having made any reference to the USSR in his conversations with Rockwell. Bryars appeared nervous and made various contradictory statements, as to the part which he actually played in the attempt to get Rockwell to enter into a business deal with Bryars' friend, Troy V. Post. According to Bryars, Post was interested in the printing of "U. S. Lady" as well as the financial control of Rockwell's business.

(Blank memo
enclosed
105-35611-3 p. 1
(12))

It should also be noted that on page 415 of the book Rockwell makes the following statement:

"The Jews in the Justice Department are combing every facet of my life, (including this book, copies of which were just picked up by the FBI yesterday, December 1, 1961) to find some grounds for a 'prosecution' which would stick."

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The book was actually made available by Rockwell, himself, to the Bureau on 12/15/61 (105-70374, Washington Field airtel 12/28/61). It should be noted that Rockwell frequently calls the Washington Field Office and volunteers information to them. In the past he has furnished copies of applications of the membership of the organization and has furnished various complaints and information which he believes will be of value to the Bureau. It is also noted that on 9/25/61 Rockwell made available a rough draft manuscript of this book to Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was returned to him on 9/26/61 after photographic copies were made. When the manuscript was returned to Rockwell he was advised that the impression was left in the book that the FBI was mentioned in an effort to give authenticity to his writing and to give some justification for his program. He was further admonished that his comments that the FBI implied they would have Agents in the area when

he was attending a meeting with persons regarding the magazine "U. S. Lady" could not be accurate since the FBI does not advise anyone of contemplated actions or give protection as the statement implies. It was emphatically pointed out to Rockwell that the FBI does not condone such inaccuracies or the use of the name of the FBI to lean upon. He was informed that he was not to construe that the FBI was attempting to censor his book but that he could not use the name and reputation of the FBI to fit his own purposes. Rockwell was apologetic and stated he felt the FBI was a great organization and the only communist-free agency of the Government. He stated that when the book was retyped for printing he would eliminate the parts mentioned above. He added that he did not realize that the book might give the impression he was using the name of the FBI to justify his program and stated he would make sure the FBI's name was not wrongfully used.

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: January 15, 1962
To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)
From: Legat, Paris (94-4) (P)
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
(ICPO)

Re Paris letter 11/27/61.

Book Reviews

Relet advised that information had been received that a book had recently been published, written by MARCEL SICOT, Secretary General of Interpol, regarding his experiences in Interpol. It was stated that a copy of this book would be obtained and reviewed for any information of interest to the Bureau.

This is to advise that the book by SICOT entitled A la Barre de l'Interpol (At the Bar of Interpol) has been obtained and has been reviewed. This book is thus far published only in the French language.

The following information of interest to the Bureau is set forth:

On page 35, SICOT discusses the case pertaining to ten Czech refugees who had defected from Czechoslovakia and had stolen an airplane in the process. As the Bureau recalls, ten wanted circulars were issued in June 1950 for these ten Czech refugees, based on the request of the Czech Government, which had charged these individuals with certain crimes, such as theft of the airplane, etc. SICOT explains that after taking all necessary precautions, the then Secretary General

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1 - Bern (sent direct)
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1 - London (62-217) (sent direct)
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Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

of Interpol, DUCLOUX, proceeded to distribute these circulars "in very prudent terms" which allowed the authorities of each country to proceed in accordance with their own desires considering their own sovereignty, and that the circulars were merely being distributed at the request of the Czech Government. He points out that the Executive Committee of Interpol and the General Assembly had approved the position taken that these circulars should be distributed without rejecting the request of the Czech Government. He points out that there were some delegates, however, who felt that Interpol should have abstained from this action. He states that this was in particular the position of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, who was then the U. S. representative to Interpol. SICOT states that many times Americans who have been surprised to see Interpol work with other U. S. police services than the FBI have asked if it was the affair of the Czech refugees which caused Mr. HOOVER to withdraw from Interpol. SICOT states that he does not know the answer. He states that Mr. HOOVER has never stated exactly why he withdrew from Interpol a short time after this incident. He pointed out that the FBI continues to maintain relations with Interpol even though the official representative is now the Treasury Department and not the Department of Justice, under which the FBI functions.

The statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol, of course, is not true. The Director advised Mr. F. E. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, by letter dated July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal from Interpol. The Bureau pointed out that it had concluded that the results which the FBI has obtained from its membership do not justify the financial outlay involved. The Bureau letter also states that from previous observations, it appeared that Interpol has little need of the FBI membership inasmuch as Interpol's contacts in the United States seemed to be well established and on a sufficiently close basis that it had not been necessary for Interpol to consult the Bureau regarding the participation of other U. S. agencies and citizens in Interpol's activities sufficiently in advance to afford a real opportunity for the Bureau to furnish its opinions regarding such questions. The Bureau letter also stated that it was surprised when Interpol issued ten wanted circulars for individuals wanted by another government on obviously political charges although the circulars indicated that the

Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

apprehensions were desired for vaguely described criminal charges.

This was discussed with SICOT on January 12, 1962. His statement that the Director had never stated why he withdrew from Interpol was challenged, and he was reminded that the Director had written a letter to Mr. LOUWAGE, the then Chairman of Interpol, on July 18, 1950, as to the reasons for our withdrawal. Mr. SICOT stated that he was aware of the letter and he was aware of the reasons for the Bureau's withdrawal. He states that by his statement in the book he meant that the Director had never definitely stated that he withdrew from Interpol because of the Czech incident. He stated that the reasons given in the Bureau letter for its withdrawal in 1950 were principally that it felt that the results the FBI had obtained from its membership did not justify the financial outlay involved. He stated that the Bureau's withdrawal followed shortly after the Czech incident and, although it was obvious that the withdrawal was based upon the Czech incident, the Bureau letter did not so state. Mr. SICOT stated that he apologizes if an erroneous impression is created and stated that he had no intention of criticizing the Bureau in any way whatsoever.

He is a liar. H.
SICOT's reference to the fact that relations are maintained by the FBI with Interpol in spite of the fact that the Treasury is the official U. S. representative is slightly misleading. As the Bureau is aware, we have maintained very limited contact with Interpol since our withdrawal and have maintained only sufficient liaison on an extremely circumspect basis to protect the Bureau's interests and to keep the Bureau advised of developments. We have declined to cooperate with Interpol and have declined to conduct investigations on their request in the United States. We have maintained contact principally with JEAN NEPOTE, the Assistant Secretary General. This has been handled in accordance with Bureau instructions.

an understatement. H.
SICOT goes on to state that whatever part the Czech incident may have played in the position taken by the Chief of the FBI, noting that counterespionage is one of his principal responsibilities and noting that espionage could or could not

Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

have played some part in the Czech defection of 1950, it served the purpose of teaching Interpol some lessons. He states that these lessons have caused Interpol to work with the greatest amount of circumspection.

SICOT then goes on to point out that people have asked from time to time if the Soviet Union and its satellites are members of Interpol. He points out that the Soviet Union has never been a member of Interpol. He states, on the other hand, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania were a part of Interpol at one time and collaborated effectively in its work. The General Assembly had its meeting in Prague in September 1948. He states, however, that in 1950 and 1961, almost simultaneously these four satellite countries sent in their resignations without indicating their reasons. He states, however, that Yugoslavia has continued to maintain its membership and is a member today.

SICOT makes another reference to the FBI on page 253 of his book where he discussed the Interpol Congress which was held in Washington, D.C., in October 1960. He states here that a bill was signed by President EISENHOWER on August 28, 1958, officially authorizing the Attorney General to designate the U. S. representative to Interpol, thus assuring permanent cooperation with Interpol and assuring the payment of the U. S. contribution. He states that on September 5, 1958, the Attorney General designated the U. S. Treasury Department as the U. S. representative. He stated that the U. S. Government appears to have attached a particular importance to crimes covered by international conventions, namely, counterfeiting and illicit traffic of narcotics. He states that it is for these reasons that the office of the Chief of the Secret Service has been designated as the U. S. National Central Bureau for Interpol. SICOT pointed out, however, that the U. S. law does not exclude the participation of other U. S. law enforcement agencies and for this reason he hopes that there may be an additional designation made by the Attorney General for U. S. representation. He goes on to state that for these reasons the inaugural session of the Interpol General Assembly in 1960 in Washington, D. C., was presided over by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.

Beginning on Page 261 where SICOT discusses his trip to the United States in October, 1960, he mentions that

Director, FBI

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the Presidential political campaign was going on at the time. Then he goes on to point out that when a new President is elected in the United States, not only do the members of the Cabinet change, but many chiefs of bureaus and agencies are likewise replaced. He points out that this is different from the European custom where a permanent administration compensates for an unstable political situation. He states that he was not worried that J. EDGAR HOOVER, the great and staunch chief of the FBI, would be replaced, nor that ALLEN DULLES, Director of CIA, with whom he had the pleasure of chatting, would be replaced, but he pointed out that DULLES, together with CIA, had been the target of considerable comment since October 1960.

The only other reference which SICOT makes to the Bureau appears on page 269 in which he is describing the recent General Assembly of Interpol which was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in September 1961. He states that there were 57 countries represented and that many new African states were admitted to membership. He states that among the American representatives was an observer from the FBI, which seemed to be a good sign.

The book consists mostly of an account by SICOT of the history of Interpol, its General Assemblies, its responsibilities and method of operating, and relates a number of interesting cases which Interpol has handled. It attempts to clarify the position of Interpol as an international coordinating body in criminal police matters rather than as a large international police force, which seems to be the erroneous impression which many people have gained.

As the Bureau is aware, Interpol has scheduled a seminar on organized crime to be held in approximately June, 1962. This office has been following plans for this seminar, based on Bureau instructions, in order that the Bureau can be kept advised and in order that the Bureau's interests may be protected.

JEAN NEPOTE, Assistant Secretary General of Interpol, advised confidentially on January 12, 1962, that the seminar on organized crime is tentatively set for November 12-24, 1962. He stated that it was originally hoped that it would take

Director, FBI

January 15, 1962

place in June but that it has been postponed because of conflict with various other Interpol activities. He advised that the outline or agenda for the meeting will probably be circulated to Interpol members approximately in February 1962. Arrangements will be made for this office to obtain a copy on a confidential basis for the information of the Bureau. SICOT stated that the seminar will include discussions on almost every type of major crime, particularly the international aspects of crime. It will include discussions on robberies, kidnaping, prostitution, extortion, international gangs of check passers, counterfeiting, smuggling, etc. This will be followed closely and the Bureau will be kept advised regarding developments pertaining to this seminar.

SICOT also advised confidentially that an African Regional Conference of Interpol will be held in April 1962 in Monrovia, Liberia. He stated that although this is an African Regional Conference, any other Interpol members who wish to attend may do so. This will not be a specialized conference but will consist mostly of discussions on international police cooperation.

SICOT also advised that the next General Assembly of Interpol is now scheduled to take place in Madrid, Spain, September 19-26, 1962.

This office will continue to follow developments with regard to Interpol and the Bureau will be kept advised.

Copies of this letter have been furnished to other European Legats for information since they may receive comments regarding SICOT's book.

*Director's
notation*

*I think Sicot has gone
out of his way to take
a snide attack at
the FBI. Caution our
Legat at Paris & advise
him when he next sees
Sicot he can indi-
cate my displeasure*

H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*SUBJECT: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)

DATE: 1/31/62

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - Mullins

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Callahan	_____
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DeLoach	_____
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Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS:*Book Reviews*

Teresa Casuso resigned her position as Alternate Cuban Delegate to the United Nations (UN) on 10/14/60 and on 11/14/60 started this account of her participation in Castro's rise to power. A revolutionary since college days and widow of a procommunist terrorist who was killed fighting Franco in the Spanish Civil War, the author has alternated as Cuban official and Cuban exile most of her adult life. Finding things dull in Mexico where she was supporting herself as actress and writer, she saw news item concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police in Summer of 1956 after they were found training for invasion of Cuba on a Mexican farm. Thereafter, her Mexico City home became Castro's headquarters and supplies and weapons used in invasion later that year were stored at her home. She was made member of Castro's "palace guard" when he took over in January, 1959, and was constantly in the limelight until April, 1960. Unable to exercise any control over Castro and out of favor with him, she made dramatic withdrawal, still pleading that she was Castro's best friend. She blames United States (US) for bringing about situation in Cuba which allowed person such as Castro to take over and pictures him as a kid with a toy who did not know how to operate it after 1/1/59. She also claims lack of acceptance by US turned Castro to the Soviets but that this only began late in 1959, the first time that he showed any procommunist sympathies. She finds nothing wrong with Castro's methods but, in retrospect, deplores everything that has happened in Cuba since he took over.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book was written to glamorize the author, castigate the US and idolize Castro. Casuso's break with Castro was not based on ideology but resulted from her losing favor with him which reached a climax when her fiancé, a US free-lance writer, asked Castro to transfer her from Castro's office to the UN so they could live in the US after their marriage, which never took place. Although she bitterly protested in the book that she was hounded by the press and others even though she desired seclusion, she actually hired a press

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Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

agent the day she resigned and made several television appearances as well as giving numerous press interviews. She obviously attempted to capitalize on the publicity surrounding her defection by beginning the book as soon as the requests for television appearances and interviews subsided. When New York Office interviewed her on 10/15/60, she insisted that her agent be present and only wanted to talk about the evils in the US and how we should change our policy toward Cuba. While book does have some appeal as woman's viewpoint of Castro, it adds nothing of importance concerning Castro himself and, in effect, is the story of a scorned woman.

ACTION:

For information.

over

[Signature]

W.C.S.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

V.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

DETAILS:

The book begins with an indictment of the US and its "strangle hold" on Cuba starting with the military occupation by the US following the Spanish-American War. She claims US Government and US business interests controlled elections in Cuba for over 25 years and that US never allowed democracy to function properly there. She attempts to show that we never wanted Cuba to be independent and only entered the Spanish-American War after we learned Spain was ready to concede defeat and saw our chance to annex Cuba with practically no bloodshed.

Casuso traces her role as a revolutionary who, when 15 years old, married Pablo de la Torriente Brau, a procommunist student terrorist who spent most of his time in jail until both fled to the US as exiles after a general strike against Batista was attempted in 1935. After her husband went to Spain where he died in 1936 fighting Franco, Juan Marinello, President of the Cuban Communist Party (CP), arranged to have some of his unpublished revolutionary material sent to Casuso in Mexico where she had gone after her husband's death. She married a Mexican in 1938 and went with him to Cuba where he served as Mexican diplomat for a short time beginning in 1939. In 1944 she divorced the diplomat and returned to Mexico. In 1948 President Carlos Prío of Cuba appointed her Commercial Attache at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, a job which she held until Batista took over again in 1952.

She spent years between 1952 and 1956 as actress and writer in Mexico and during Summer of 1956 happened to see a newspaper clipping concerning arrest of Castro and his followers by Mexican police. Learning that they were being held in a Mexico City prison on charges they had been using a Mexican farm to train for an invasion of Cuba, she impulsively decided to visit Castro at the prison even though she could not recall definitely if she had ever heard of him previously. Impressed by Castro's sincerity she invited him to make her spacious home his headquarters upon his release from prison and Castro showed up there immediately after being released. Soon Castro's entire group was operating from her home and a huge arsenal of weapons was stored there. A disgruntled member of the group informed the Mexican police and Casuso was arrested and jailed. While in jail, she learned Castro managed to salvage some of the weapons and sailed with 81 followers for Cuba on 11/25/56.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

Carlos Prio furnished money for her bail and she was released from prison after 24 days. Immediately, her home became headquarters for Castro's July 26th Movement in Mexico and she gathered arms and men for the Movement. In many cases Mexican police assisted her in locating weapons for Castro.

When Batista fell, she took over the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City and remained in charge there for a month before returning to Cuba. She noticed Castro's arrogance and greed immediately upon her arrival but is sure he was not a communist at that time and had no intention of embracing communism at that time. Castro rewarded her with appointment as Ambassador-At-Large shortly thereafter. However, her chief duties until September, 1959, consisted of handling Castro's visitors. She accompanied Castro to the US in April, 1959, and noted he was not approached officially by anyone in the US nor did he receive a single offer of aid to Cuba. She acknowledged that Castro met with Vice President Nixon and was received by a Congressional committee while here. She also acknowledged that Castro's Treasury Minister has publicly stated since that Fidel Castro ordered him not to ask for any assistance during the visit to the US.

Since Casuso was constantly photographed with Castro during this visit and US newspapers carried many comments concerning her physical attractiveness, the other women surrounding Castro became extremely jealous as did Castro himself who could not stand anyone stealing publicity from him. During the visit her fiancé, a young US citizen who did free-lance writing, asked Castro to transfer Casuso to the UN so they both could work in the US after their marriage. Although Castro granted the wish by appointing her Alternate Cuban Delegate to the UN in September, 1959, he completely ignored her from that time on.

Casuso selects November, 1959, as the month in which Castro definitely acceded to the communists. She noted that in that month he allowed communists to participate in unions, arrested many of his close friends, made his brother, Raul, head of the armed forces and "Che" Guevara head of the National Bank. In June, 1960, she made visit to Cuba and Castro refused to see her. In Summer of 1960 she took world tour and arrived back in New York City for the opening of the UN session on 9/20/60. She found she was no longer accredited to the UN and received orders from Cuban Undersecretary of State Carlos Olivares in Cuba to discuss her accreditation personally with him.

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: "CUBA AND CASTRO"
(Book by Teresa Casuso)
105-90388

Realizing she was going to break away from Castro, she refused to make trip to Cuba and made every effort to explain her position personally to Castro, who had arrived in the US to attend the session. Failing this, she spent several days preparing her resignation letter which was mailed to Castro on 10/13/60, copies of which she made available to the press the following day.

She summarized Castro's regime from January, 1959, to October, 1960, as follows: The needed social, industrial and agrarian reforms failed since Castro could not tolerate having around him men capable enough to administrate such reforms. Working hours were lengthened and wages were lowered. The one stable industry--sugar--was ruined when the US discontinued its purchases of sugar at premium prices and the sale of sugar in much less quantity at market prices to the Soviets--with half the purchase price being paid in goods--compounded the problem as the Soviets put large portions of the purchase back on the market in competition with the huge surplus in Cuba. Castro is a traitor to large majority of those who fought with him throughout and he is destined to fall since he cannot stay in power without competent assistance in running his government.

While not citing any firsthand knowledge concerning Castro's possible mental derangement, Casuso said she heard Castro underwent shock treatment sometime after January, 1959. She also states it is a well-known fact in Havana that a Dr. Sorhegui, who attended Castro, studied "brainwashing" in Iron Curtain countries and that when Dr. Sorhegui died (date not given) Raul Castro appeared at the Dr.'s office and carried off all his papers. Without regard to his mental stability, Casuso pictures Castro as being interested only in receiving the adulation of the masses and as a kid who on 1/1/59 received a much wanted toy but has never learned to operate it. She claims failure of US to understand and accept Castro so irritated him that he turned to the communists.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
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 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: "THE ROAD TO DOOM"
 MANUSCRIPT BY
 DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS
 DALLAS, TEXAS

BACKGROUND: BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Reynolds by letter dated 1/18/62 advised that he desired to submit a manuscript to the Director for review. By letter dated 1/24/62, Mr. Reynolds was advised that as a matter of policy, the Director could make no comments concerning the merit of the proposed book but that he would review it, in the interest of accuracy for any reference to the FBI or the Director.

By letter to the Director dated 1/29/62, Mr. Reynolds, Director, "Vital Issues," 5955 Ross Avenue, Dallas 6, Texas, advised that he had mailed by separate cover a manuscript for review by the Director. He advised there were "one or two delicate subjects" in the manuscript "so you may advise me whether you prefer that your speech be eliminated."

The manuscript, entitled "The Road To Doom," was received at the Bureau on 2/5/62. A review of his work disclosed that it is a shallow, rambling account of the author's political views. It reveals Reynolds to be an ultraconservative with anti-communist and anti-Semitic leanings. Reynolds castigates Congress, the United Nations and various agencies and activities of the Democratic Administration as socialist and generally expresses extreme right-wing thinking.

The Director is quoted on page 61 of this manuscript as follows:

"Whether you know it or not, your child is a target. His mind is the fertile plot in which the communist hopes to plant the Red Virus and to secure a deadly culture which will spread to others."

It has been determined that this quote is from the first paragraph of the reprint by the Director entitled "Communist Virus" from the "Times Herald," Washington D. C., dated 6/21/53. This was not part of a speech by the Director. Reynolds uses this quotation in a chapter entitled "The School Problem."

Enclosures sent 2-7-62

Continued on page 2.

ELR:jrb
 (6)

CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: DR. F. NEWTON REYNOLDS

CHECK OF BUFILES:

In 1955, Reynolds requested permission to use the Director's article "The Crime Of The Century," which appeared in the May, 1951, issue of "Reader's Digest." He claimed this would appear in a book he was arranging to publish entitled "The Death Of A Nation." A discreet inquiry by the Dallas Office disclosed little information concerning Reynolds from routine sources; however, the Dallas Sheriff claimed Reynolds was an opportunist of rather unsavory character. Dallas advised against acceding to Reynolds' request and the Bureau, by letter dated 10/11/55, declined permission for reproduction of the article. In October, 1960, Reynolds wrote the Director lauding him for a speech before the American Legion Convention, Miami Beach, Florida, and requesting permission to reprint the speech with "conservative comments of my own." A copy of this speech was sent to Reynolds but he did not reproduce it, explaining in a letter dated 11/14/60 that he was delaying publication for a while.

The files contain no information regarding the publication "Vital Issues." It should be noted that Mr. Reynolds has requested return of his manuscript and has furnished postage for mailing. Mr. Reynolds' manuscript is attached.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the controversial nature of the manuscript and the questionable character of Mr. Reynolds, it does not appear that his request for review of his manuscript should be answered by the Director inasmuch as he might possibly use any communication from the Director as an endorsement of his composition. Accordingly, an in-absence letter has been prepared to Mr. Reynolds advising the quotation in the manuscript is accurate but the Director cannot endorse the work.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to Mr. Reynolds and his manuscript be returned under separate cover.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-2-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"
BY IRWIN SUALL 100-350091

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS

Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well-known to the Bureau, called the attention of the New York Office to the captioned book. A copy of the book has been received and has been reviewed.

"The American Ultras" is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups. It links together high-ranking military leaders and corporate executives who are backing these right-wing organizations; the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead to World War III. It is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups. A number of these groups and individuals are singled out for criticism, including Dr. Fred Schwarz, the John Birch Society and its leader Robert Welsh, Edgar C. Bundy, Myers G. Lowman of the Circuit Riders, Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist," and Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, the leader of the National Education Program. The author also feels there is a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras."

There are several references to the FBI. Of particular note is one on page 49 which is critical of the title of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit." The author is also somewhat critical of a bulletin issued by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, which reportedly issued a bulletin stating that a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover, and further urges workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department if they have any doubt about an organization or publication. Reference is made to a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum," and Assistant Director Sullivan is listed as being associated with or participating in activities of the Institute for American Strategy. The author is also critical that "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms (reference to the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge)."

There is no reference in Bufiles to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF). The book is published by New America, official publication of SPSDF.

ELC:mea
(5)

Rechecked
file 123-85501
FEB 8 1962

100-46855-
NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 8 1962

CRIMINAL RECORDS

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-350091-3

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS"

The SPSDF was founded in 1958 through the merger of the Socialist Party and the Independent Socialist League and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Michael Harrington, Editor of New America who assisted Suall in ^{the} preparation of the captioned booklet, is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

HM *DDK*

✓

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 1-19-62, SAC, New York advised information had been received from Mrs. Alice Widener, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and well known to the Bureau, that the Fund for the Republic (FR) had recently released a pamphlet, "Ultras," with a foreword by Norman Thomas. She had not been able to obtain a copy of the pamphlet and efforts of the New York Office at the FR office were negative. The FR stated it had no such pamphlet. The New York Office was telephonically advised to recontact Mrs. Widener for further information inasmuch as no information could be located concerning such a pamphlet in Bufiles. She had indicated that the Director was included in the ultra-conservatives in a somewhat derogatory fashion. Upon recontact, Mrs. Widener advised that the book is entitled "The American Ultras" by Irwin Suall, and was published by New America, 303 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. The New York Office subsequently obtained copies of the booklet and forwarded them to the Bureau.

REVIEW OF "THE AMERICAN ULTRAS":

"The American Ultras," a 75-cent booklet by Irwin Suall, National Secretary of the Socialist Party--Social Democratic Federation (SPSDF), is devoted to an attack on the "ultra right-wing" or professional anticommunist groups, leading off with the statement that "Radical reaction is on the march in the United States." Linking together high-ranking ^{military} leaders and corporate executives, who the book claims are backing these right-wing organizations, the author feels the crusade they are leading is urging a policy which will lead toward World War III and a nuclear holocaust. The book is highly critical of the sponsorship and endorsement by the Armed Forces of the professional anticommunist groups such as Dr. Fred Schwarz' group, and the attempt by military leaders to indoctrinate civilians through these programs with the "correct" point of view. In this connection, the Institute for American Strategy (IAS), which conducts military-civilian seminars on communism, is described as a powerful institution within the military-industrial complex whose major aim is to fan the flames of the cold war. Assistant Director Sullivan is mentioned in a footnote which contains the names of individuals who are either on the IAS Board or active in its conferences.

The author is concerned with the view of the professional anticommunists that any liberal, progressive or welfare-type view is considered by these groups as a communist viewpoint. Singled out for criticism are Robert Welsh, John Birch Society (JBS); Dr. Fred Schwarz, Christian Anticommunist Crusade (CAC); Reverend Billy James Hargis, the "hillbilly evangelist"; Edgar C. Bundy; Myers G. Lowman, the Circuit Riders; Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College at Searcy, Arkansas, and leader of the National Education Program (NEP); and others. The book describes the effectiveness of these "crusaders," their irresponsible statements

on public platforms and the sources of the money they are able to obtain. It was pointed out that several states have been stampeded by these "Ultras" into passing laws that, in Florida, require all high school students to read "The Naked Communists" by Cleon Skousen, former FBI Agent who has been traveling with Dr. Schwarz; in Louisiana, require all high and junior high school students to view "Communism on the Map" (has been subject to some controversy), distributed by Dr. Benson and his NEP. In addition, Texas is said to have allowed "Americanists" to censor school and library books.

It is noted by the author that there is growing evidence of a link between Southern racist reaction and the "Ultras." He cites Robert Welch of JBS who claims that States Rights and not integration is the real issue in the South. Dr. Benson allegedly claims that "increased subversion through racial unrest..." is in "point 9 of the communist timetable for 1961."

REFERENCES TO THE FBI:

In addition to the previously mentioned reference to Assistant Director Sullivan (page 28), Mr. Sullivan is named among those participating in a San Diego, California, "Freedom Forum" produced by NEP (page 22).

On page 49, the author is critical of the book titles used by the "Ultras," stating that they "play on the note of betrayal, spying, swindling, infiltrating. In the spook world of the right nothing is ever as it appears to be...." He continues, "Interestingly the title of the single most widely touted book among the 'Ultras' is a classic example of this mentality: 'Masters of Deceit' by J. Edgar Hoover."

Taking off on Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, on page 52, the author refers to Murray Kempton, "the brilliant correspondent for the New York Post" who revealed that this company promotes the "ultra line through a regular bulletin to employees. One bulletin allegedly lauds the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and tells employees that "a major aim of the communists is to discredit J. Edgar Hoover; and urges Jones and Laughlin workers to check with the FBI and the Justice Department 'if you have any doubts about an organization or publication.' " As Murray Kempton says, 'The conspiracy is everywhere.' "

The pamphlet makes passing reference to the FBI when discussing the American Security Council (ASC), which the booklet refers to as the ultra organization which originally formed to develop a private and extremist loyalty board for American industry. The ASC is quoted as saying that "The FBI cannot provide specific information to help private groups because its files are secret. Business therefore organized the American Security Council to be better informed and more effective in jointly meeting the communist threat." In referring to the ASC, the book states that by uniting military leaders, corporate executives and former Agents

of the FBI (refers to those associated with ASC), it has entered the foreign policy business.

The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, is also referred to as one of the ultra right-wing" organizations and on page 36 and 37 it describes some of the individuals who have received awards from this Foundation. It points out that these individuals include Dr. George Benson of the NEP, a Southern leader of the JBS, an individual associated with the LAS, and points out that Kenneth Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundation, is a frequent speaker at NEP Freedom Forums throughout the country and shares the platform with men like Fred Schwarz, George Benson and Herbert Philbrick. The author then cites other prominent military leaders and executives who have been honored by the Foundation. Following this, the author states, "FBI Chief, J. Edgar Hoover, has endorsed the Foundation in glowing terms. Undoubtedly some of these men (referring to prominent leaders and executives) may not know that they are associated with the radical right in Freedoms Foundation, but what excuse has J. Edgar Hoover."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

*Rechecked -- see MAIN files
123-8550; 100-350891*

Bufiles contain no reference to Irwin Suall, the author and National Secretary of the SPSDF. The book is published by New America at 303 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York. This is the location of the publication, "New America," which is an official publication of the SPSDF. The SPSDF was formed in 1958 through the merger of the SP and the Independent Socialist League. SPSDF has not been investigated by this Bureau. It is noted that Michael Harrington is Editor of the "New America" and Suall, on the inside cover acknowledges his thanks to Harrington, along with others, for his help in research and writing "The American Ultras." Harrington is a part-time consultant for the Fund for the Republic and is currently on the Security Index.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 2/7/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-8419) (C) *Attention: Central Research Section*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST CHINA TODAY: *book*
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICIES
BY PETER S. H. TANG
BOOK REVIEWS

ReWFOlets, 8/30/61 and 9/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the copy of the captioned book ordered by WFO from the Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc on 8/29/61 through WFO confidential mail box which was received on 2/6/62.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-WFO
CBF:dlb
(4)

Book detached, retained temporarily in Room 606 RB. Will be filed in Bureau Library. 2/8/62, AMB.

EXP. PROC.

REG-14
EX-115

62-46855-166

A Byrd

8 FEB 8 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH

JEH

ENCLOSURE

57 FEB 14 1962

January 30, 1962

Dear Reader:

Your interest in Communist China Today: Vol. I: Domestic and Foreign Policies is greatly appreciated. We sincerely regret any inconvenience which may have been caused by the delay in sending the book to you, but we trust you share our interest in making this the most satisfactory volume possible.

Unforeseen difficulties in printing the text, including a change of management in the company engaged, necessitated the postponement in sending you the book in order to ensure that the final product would justify your expectations.

The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Peter S. H. Tang, the author of Communist China Today, welcome your comments and suggestions from which, we believe, we can benefit enormously in our future work.

Sincerely,

Publication Staff
The Research Institute on the
Sino-Soviet Bloc

62-46855-166

ENCLOSURE

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC

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Please indicate the number of copies desired to the left of the description. 10% discount is available to teachers and students. This discount does not apply to the book series. D. C. residents add 2% Sales Tax.

Name _____ Street _____

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The Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc
2452 - 39th Street, NW
Washington 7, D. C.

62-46855-166
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *Wcho*

DATE: February 9, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *2*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: GOD AND THE H-BOMB
EDITED BY DONALD KEYS
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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|------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
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The Book

God and the H-Bomb is an anthology containing the writings, or excerpts from writings, of 22 authors who are spiritual leaders and/or teachers of Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic faiths. Also included are excerpts from a message from the National Council of the Churches of Christ, a study made by leaders from four theological institutions, and a message of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The Purpose

The Foreword of the book was written by the television personality, Steve Allen who states "that our nation is in the throes of a moral collapse of serious dimensions." Because of his concern, Allen states "I have arranged for the publication of this book because of the disquieting realization that theological commentary on the morality of nuclear war has made no impression whatsoever upon the national conscience."

The Theme:

Most of the articles included in the book are excerpts from material written by the various authors for other occasions. There is no one position set forth for dealing with the problem but all articles are concerned with the moral questions of war or the limited phases of war, the use of nuclear weapons, disarmament, and various phases of cold war strategy. All are concerned with the question of ends and means. Does the end--the continued existence of Christianity and freedom--justify the means--nuclear warfare? All take the pacifist view, agreeing that wholesale nuclear warfare is beyond all limits of morality and religion.

AKH/mlh *mlh*
(8)

EX-115

REC-51

62-46855-167

25 FEB 14 1962

CENTRAL RESEARCH
Harte

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Section tickler

51
FEB 20 1962

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb

Edited By: Donald Keys

Many of the authors discuss problems of war generally, and nuclear war in particular, without furnishing methods of directly dealing with the problems. Those who furnish proposals generally take an impractical, idealistic, or "utopian" view toward possible solutions. For example, Norman K. Gottwald, Professor of Old Testament, Andover-Newton Theological School, suggests that we "throw open our nuclear installations to inspection teams from the United Nations and invite the Soviets to do the same." "Could the Russians," he asks, "resist following our lead?"

The Authors

Bufiles contain information on some of the authors whose articles appear in the book. Both the editor, Donald Keys, and the sponsor, Steve Allen, are leaders in the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Additionally, four other men whose articles are included in the book have signed petitions circulated by SANE in the past.

SANE was organized in October, 1957, with headquarters in New York City. It is a pacifist-type organization and its announced purpose is to act as a clearinghouse for all groups working for limitation of testing of nuclear weapons. SANE has not been investigated by the Bureau but individuals connected with local committees are checked for communist affiliation.

Neither Donald Keys, the Executive Director of SANE, nor Steve Allen has been investigated by the Bureau. Information in Bufiles shows that Allen has had a great interest in many social causes, including his telegram to the Alabama Governor protesting the execution of a Negro for a \$1.95 robbery, his co-chairmanship of the Hollywood Committee of SANE, his numerous speeches throughout the country for SANE, and his participation in protest of the execution of Caryl Chessman, convicted California kidnapper. Allen wrote to the Director in 1959 concerning a rumored investigation of Allen, which was cordially answered by the Director who also thanked Allen for recommending "Masters of Deceit" to his television audience.

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: Book Review: God and the H-Bomb
Edited by Donald Keys

Several authors whose works appear in book have been investigated by the Bureau:

Harold E. Fey, editor of The Christian Century, was investigated by the Bureau in January, 1944, for sedition in view of a sermon delivered by him at a church in Hiram, Ohio, on October 10, 1943. This sermon was pacifist in nature and was objected to by a number of people in the audience. No prosecutive action was taken. (14-1978)

Georgia E. Harkness, professor at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, was a security index subject. In 1951, Louis F. Budenz described her as a concealed communist. According to Budenz, a concealed communist is one who does not hold himself out as a communist and one who would deny membership in the Communist Party. This case was closed in August, 1954. (100-383058)

There is information in Bureau files on several other authors, not investigated by the Bureau, indicating that they sponsored, contributed to, or signed statements for various pacifist or communist front organizations. These are:

Roland H. Bainton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale University Divinity School. (100-174684)

Paul Tillich, Professor at Harvard University. (100-39215)

Martin Buber, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. (100-279704)

The book contains no reference to the FBI or the Director. The book is being routed to the Bureau library for future reference purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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[Handwritten initials: WAC, S, [unclear], [unclear], A]

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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

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MR. JONES
FEB 13 2 11 PM '62

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 14, 1962

R. W. Smith

**BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM
PUBLISHED FOR COMMITTEE ON WORLD LITERACY AND
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
CHURCHES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER**

The Book → 1 cc placed in Bureau Library. 3-7-62.
JMB.

Captioned book, reviewed by Central Research Section, was published for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. (NCCCA). This 1962 edition is a third and enlarged edition of a booklet first put out in 1952. It has not been officially sanctioned by the General Board of the NCCCA. There is no mention of the Director or the FBI.

The Purpose

This Handbook is designed for both American and foreign readers. In six chapters it seeks to examine communism in theory and practice and to point out the role of the Christian in combatting it.

The Theme

The Handbook makes the following points:

1. Economic exploitation and bitter social injustice afford communism a fertile breeding ground.
2. Marxist theory is refuted by subsequent history.
3. The communist regimes have a disregard for the rights of individuals.

JEK:bbb

(11)

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Suttler
1 - Mr. Morrell

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - 62-46855

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
149 FEB 23 1962

50 FEB 28 1962
F54

100-50864-88
ORIGINAL FILE IN

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: **BOOK REVIEW: A CHRISTIAN'S HANDBOOK ON COMMUNISM**

4. ~~Atheism~~ is a part of communism.
5. Communism can be fought by preaching Christianity.
6. The church has a clear directive for action in community and national life.

Possible Controversial Issues

The Handbook does an objective and effective job of refuting communist theory and exposing communist tactics. There are some minor errors such as attributing the theory of historical materialism to Hegel as well as to Marx and stating that communists campaigned for peace with fascism in order to unleash World War II. In discussing communism in practice in Russia, the disadvantages are shown to outweigh the accomplishments. However, if the accomplishments listed, for example bringing the problem of unemployment under control, are taken out of context the material could be used effectively by opponents of the NCCCA.

We know that some members of the NCCCA, for whatever reasons, have been identified with communist fronts. An attempt is made to justify this and blame communist tactics. Further, it is asserted that "In order to put moderately liberal people into a bad light with conservative groups, Communists often identify themselves with them, get them labeled 'red' or at least 'pink,' and so create distrust and confusion."

It is also asserted that about three-fourths of the sponsors of communist-led organizations are "unsuspecting people of good reputation asked to lend their names as sponsors of some worthy cause." No effort is made to show the need to learn the nature of an organization before sponsoring it.

While stating that no argument is made for or against any form of social or economic organization, producers and consumers cooperatives are presented in a favorable light. On the other hand, while condemning Marxism for glorifying science and denying God, the free enterprise system is said to encourage an attitude of worshipping science and denying God's Providence.

By urging support of the United Nations and promoting social action programs, the NCCCA may be giving ammunition to its theological opponents.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York

2-Orig. & 1

1-Yellow

1-Mr. Callahan

1-Mr. B. M. Suttler

2/28/62

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1-Section tickler

1-Miss Butler

Book
"THE NATURE OF COMMUNISM"

BY ROBERT V. DANIELS

BOOK REVIEWS

74
The captioned book has been published recently by Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York; the price is \$6.50 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book and forward it to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Central Research Section.

NOTE:

SA R. W. Smith, Central Research Section, has requested the book for use as a reference. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

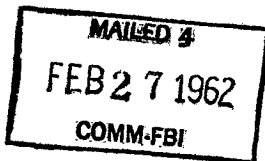
The Bureau Library and several bookstores in the area were checked regarding availability of the book with negative results.

AMB:cb

(7)

*1 copy paid
3-5-62
AMB*

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____



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62-46855-169

19 FEB 28 1962

*Same
AMB*

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTEN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION
DATE: 2-19-62

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE
BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING
BOOK REVIEW

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 1-8-62.

On 1/30/62, MRS. JESSIE HOWARD, Postmaster, Harborside, Maine, advised that mail addressed to the Social Science Institute, Harborside, Maine, is forwarded to SCOTT NEARING and his wife, HELEN NEARING. She advised that SCOTT NEARING is presently on a speaking tour accompanied by his wife, HELEN NEARING.

Mrs. [redacted] on 2/9/62, [redacted] Bangor, Maine, established source, advised that he would order a copy of the book, "Freedom, Promise and Menace," and that he would make same available upon receipt of same.

The above mentioned book will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as it is available.

2 - Bureau (62-46855) RM
1 - Boston (62-4074)
RGR:maw
(3)

*Form FD-4 from
Boston 3-20-62
advising book will
be fwd'd to Bu as soon
as available. Amb.*

REC-72

62-46855-170

16 FEB 21 1962

EX-101

CENTRAL RESEARCH

63 MAR 5 1962

62-46855

b7D

EXP. PROC.
FEB 21 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/2/62

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: REVISION OF DIRECTOR'S BOOK
"COMMUNISM: THE IDEOLOGY OF POWER"

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☐
 Evans ☐
 Malone ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Ingram ☐
 Gandy ☐

REVIEWS

Book has been reviewed in its entirety by seven members of Training Section Staff. Their comments have been consolidated into a fifty-page blank memorandum setting out suggestions and comments, in chapter and page order for easy handling.

In our review we followed these principles:

1. Be alert for any statements that could prove embarrassing to the Director.
2. Pinpoint any errors of fact.
3. So far as possible, read having in mind that book is intended for young people in their late teens. Consider language and development of thought from that point of view.
4. Try to forget what you know about subject and look at it from angle of one who is unfamiliar with it.
5. Make suggestions for improved organization and greater clarity. Also, watch for errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Our reviewers have made numerous suggestions which we feel will help materially to strengthen the book. A few of these are mentioned as illustrations for your information:

1. We suggest an introductory chapter designed to portray dramatically why the young student needs to be personally interested and concerned about communism. We propose a "story" of what his life would be like under communist dictatorship and suggest twenty points to be developed in it.

2. We suggest book should make more of the fact that communists pervert word meanings, use words and ideas as weapons, and hold truth of a statement to be secondary to its propaganda value. Emphasize the fact that they have made the United States their main target. Show spurious nature of communist-manufactured demonstrations. Include faked pictures that have been used for propaganda purposes.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Malone

1 - Mr. Edwards

NAW:mgj

(6)

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TWO

CRIME RESEARCH

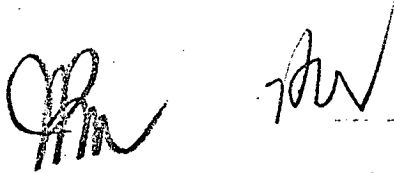
Memo for Mr. Mohr
Re: Revision of Director's Book

3. Work in more headings, tables, maps, charts, and pictures.
4. We have pointed up several places where the material is topical today, but will not be a year or two hence and have suggested rewording these facts from point of view of person reading book five years from now.
5. We feel it would be embarrassing to point to a "peak" of two million unemployed in the Soviet Union when we have four million unemployed today.
6. We have suggested certain additions such as more ways in which communism presents a psychological appeal, certain material from "Masters of Deceit" which could be quoted to strengthen a point, a quotation from "Expose of Soviet Espionage," and certain items to be included in glossary and appendix.
7. Numerous suggestions were made for changes in language and punctuation.
8. We feel that this work is one of monumental importance to the patriotic indoctrination of young people thus deserving the very best the Bureau can offer. We feel that it should frankly attempt indoctrination in democratic principles and, with this in mind, the text should at every opportunity show the contrast between communist oppression and democratic freedom. This attempt to contrast the two should be done frankly and openly throughout the book wherever the opportunity can be found.

Enclosed is a copy of the blank memorandum setting forth our comments and suggestions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this material be forwarded to Central Research Section for appropriate action.



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-95)
(100-410041)

2/26/62

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-32495)
(100-47307)

ATTACKS AGAINST THE FBI
SM - C

FRONTIER MAGAZINE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

Reylet 9/27/61 bearing above dual caption.

For the information of the Bureau, there are being forwarded as enclosures to this letter two photostats of pages fourteen and fifteen from the February, 1962 issue of "Frontier" magazine, volume thirteen, number four; published monthly at Los Angeles.

The Bureau will note that the enclosed photostats cover a book review by one DONALD MEYER of the book "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press. MEYER is described at the bottom of page fourteen as "Associate Professor of History in UCLA" (University of California at Los Angeles). In this review MEYER makes derogatory references to the Director in column three on page fourteen.

On the basis of available information, it does not appear that DONALD MEYER, author of this book review, is identical with DONALD ROBERT MEYER recently cancelled Security Index subject (subject of Bufile 100-416798; Los Angeles file 100-42086). No investigation concerning DONALD MEYER, Associate Professor of History, has been conducted by this office and only other identifiable references to him in the Los Angeles indices concern additional contributions to "Frontier" magazine made by him. The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information and no investigation of MEYER is contemplated.

The original issue of the February, 1962 "Frontier" magazine was furnished SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN by [redacted] and will be maintained as an exhibit in Los Angeles file 100-47307-1B.

- 4 - Bureau (100-3-95)(100-410041)(Encls. -2)(AM)(REGISTERED)
- 3 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 100-32495)
 - (1 - 100-47307)
 - (1 - [redacted])

GGB:sjm
(7)

REC-41

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1962

58 MAR 21 1962

309

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-47307-1B

b7D

March 8, 1962

Title of Book THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961

Author

Donald S. Agoria

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTING

OBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEWBOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS
SECTION OR DIVISION☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.☐ Central Research☐ Espionage☐ Internal Security☐ Liaison☒ Nationalities Intelligence / V. B. R. 11☐ Subversive Control☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book:

See attached.

Central Research

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10 MAR 14 1962

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Book Review

51

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42
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**In the Dispute Between Russia and China
Mr. Zagoria Sees No Profit for the West**



Premier Khrushchev with Mao Tse-tung (left) in Peiping, 1959.

62-46855-173

ENCLOSURE

~~The~~ Russians retaliated with economic sanctions and severe curtailments on military aid. They have refused to give the Chinese nuclear weapons and at a critical juncture in 1958 refused even to let the Chinese rattle ~~their~~ rockets for them.

By now many other issues have been tossed into the argument, and schism threatens to become chasm. There is the bitter debate over the East-

West balance of power, the desirability of East-West negotiation, the inevitability of both big and small wars, the feasibility of disarmament, the advisability of cooperating with nationalists like Nehru and Nasser, the necessity, in the end, of establishing either Soviet or Chinese hegemony over the whole Communist world.

Mr. Zagoria traces all the evidence of disputation and competition, notes the convolutions of the arguments, seeks the motives behind them and the practical consequences of them. His good sense is his best guide through the tortuous quasi-ecclesiastical Moscow-Peiping polemics. He is not content to describe a debate over the "inevitability of war." He points out that this is not a matter of the Chinese desiring war more than the Russians but only of their advocating a more aggressive, militant and risk-taking foreign policy.

Nor does the author rest there. What does it mean? It means that in 1958, when Western troops invaded the Middle East, the Chinese wanted to risk a showdown and even limited war to impress revolutionaries everywhere, while the Russians held back in fear of world war.

~~The~~ Russians favor more negotiation, Mr. Zagoria suggests, not because they are necessarily nicer guys but because their geographical, political, military and economic power allows them to expect to profit from negotiations with a minimum of risk. The Chinese have no such expectation. The Russians, he says, favor help for the Nehrus and Nassers, not because they are trying to inhibit Communist power and influence, but because they can afford to buy such influence while the Chinese can hope to attain it only through violence. And so on.

Mr. Zagoria never loses sight of the cohesive factors in the Sino-Soviet alliance—mostly its fear of a weaker position toward the West—nor the momentum of the power struggle and the related split of the entire world Communist movement. Some of the wounds may be healed when Khrushchev and Mao are both gone, he suggests; greater caution may develop in China when she finally develops her own nuclear power.

Yet, the effect of the split on the Cold War is likely to be negative, he believes. For one thing, he says, the Chinese have unquestionably reduced the Russians' room for maneuver and even for temporary accommodation. And for another, any weak or deferential response by the West, he believes, is likely only to encourage the Russians to appease the militant of their world by running greater risks with the West.

Mr. Zagoria, who has joined the social-science (Continued on Page 26)

division of the Rand Corporation after a decade of analyzing Communist affairs for the Government, is a sure guide through the murky corners of Communist theology. He not only translates it well but provides one of the finest explanations of how to read the Reds and how it is that we know so much about the many things they try to hide.

THE SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT, 1956-1961. By Donald S. Zagoria. 484 pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press. \$8.50.

By MAX FRANKEL

THE rivalry and conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union constitute one of the most remarkable and most neglected dramas of our day. It was ignored for so long that it seemed to erupt suddenly and, for many skeptical Americans, suspiciously. Others found it a tale so wondrous that they embraced it hopefully and embroidered it romantically.

We thus have the old spectacle of some scholars and analysts watching it as the most important single story of our time while others would hardly remember to put it among the top ten. And we have politicians insisting that it is all only a fraud to deceive us while others already postulate a realignment pitting reasonable us and the sweet Russians against the terrible Chinese.

Not a moment too soon, therefore, comes this superbly researched, refreshingly sensible and—given the gobbledegook raw material—surprisingly readable analysis of the whole business. "I have tried in this book," says Donald S. Zagoria, "to take the measure of one of the titanic battles of the Communist world and to determine just what it is that this warfare is being fought about." And that is exactly what he has done, painstakingly and convincingly.

Anyone who still doubts the depth and bitterness of the conflict can get his proof here. Anyone tempted to turn it all into a happy-ending fairy tale will find his reproof here. Whichever way Mr. Zagoria finally turns his material, he finds that the Cold War probably will get colder.

THE Russians and Chinese, he believes, have maneuvered and argued themselves into positions and circumstances that at any time within the next five years could produce an open, though not total, break. This break, he concludes, "need not be permanent, it need not involve gravitation by the U. S. S. R. or China to the West, it need not make less serious the challenge presented by the Communist world to the West."

What then is it all about? It is an argument that began in 1956 over the meaning of Stalin, not because the Chinese are pious Stalinists (they have many reasons to hate him), but because they objected to Premier Khrushchev's unilaterally conceived, awkwardly timed, poorly analyzed and recklessly developed assault on the whole house of Stalinist history. They,

better than the Russians, saw what was coming—in Hungary and finally within Russia itself—and they started the fight to make sure "that the Communist baby would not be thrown out with the Stalinist bath water."

The argument, in essence, remains the same: Whose communism is better, that of the Chinese or that of the Russians? The argument remains even though the Chinese have run around from Right to Left and perhaps even back to Right again. The Chinese became accustomed to hearing themselves speak from a position of parity

with the Russians—and even tried a little meddling in both the Soviet sphere of Europe and in Soviet internal politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 3-4-62, Sec. 7, pp 1 & 26

Mr. Frankel, a Times correspondent based in Washington, formerly reported from Moscow.

62-46855-173
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: March 12, 1962

FROM : R. W. Smith *RWS*SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: COMMUNISM, ITS FAITH AND FALLACIES
BY DR. JAMES D. BALES
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
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 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

The Book

Captioned book, published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1962, has been reviewed by Central Research Section. The book was sent to the Director by Mr. Herman Baker of the Baker Book House.

The Author

Dr. James D. Bales, born November 5, 1915, in Tacoma, Washington, has been professor of Bible at Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, for 17 years, and a minister in the Church of Christ for over 25 years. Bales is a prolific author has written 14 books and numerous articles for newspapers and periodicals. He was the subject of a conscientious objector investigation in 1943 at which time he was an ardent pacifist, and the subject of a sedition case in 1944 in which the allegation was not substantiated by investigation. Bureau files indicate cordial correspondence with Bales in the past. (Jacket, Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies; 94-48656; 94-36512)

Mention of the Director and the FBI

REC-48

16 MAR 15 1962

The Director is quoted and/or paraphrased on pages 162, 181, 183, 186 in connection with the communist attitude toward religious organizations in the United States; p. 207 stating that the Communist Party, USA, is part of the international conspiracy directed from Moscow; p. 208 stating that a numerically small Communist Party does not mean that it is not dangerous; p. 209 stating that the Communist Party, USA, emerged from the 17th National Convention

LLW:beg
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FBI - JUSTICE

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FBI

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F. B. I.

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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MAR 15 11 29 AM '62

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FBI

Memo Smith to Sullivan
Re: "Communism, Its Faith and Fallacies"
By Dr. James D. Bales

(December, 1959) more powerful, more unified and even more of a menace to our Republic, and that public exposure of the communist menace by Government investigating committees is their most important service to America. In every instance, the quotation is correct and the paraphrased material accurate in context. . There is no mention of the FBI as such.

Purpose, Scope, and Nature

This well documented, 211-page book is designed as an exposition and criticism of the communist system and is dedicated to the proposition that all communist activity is predicated upon their philosophy which embraces atheism, dialectical materialism and class struggle as integral parts.

After defining communism as a "Marx inspired, Moscow directed, international criminal conspiracy against civilization...", (p. 20) the author offers a scholarly review of the philosophy of communism, of atheism and theism, dialectical and historical materialism, the communist concept of class and class struggle, the communist doctrine of revolution, the communist attitude toward religion and infiltration of religious organizations, and a brief summary of the role of the Communist Party. Dr. Bales refutes the communist denial of the existence of a Supreme Being by setting forth the Christian's belief in the existence of God, the naturalness of faith in God, the fact of conscience, and the existence of moral law and order.

Bates concludes that

"to recognize that a communist is a communist, and to understand the philosophy of communism, will not automatically enable us to solve the problems which have been brought into the world, or intensified, by communism. However, such an understanding is essential if the world is to escape enslavement by the communists..." (p. 211)

This book contains minor inaccuracies such as referring to the Dies Committee (House Committee on Un-American Activities--1938-1943) as the Fish Committee (House Committee to investigate Communist Activities in the United States--1930) on pages 37, 142. It also suffers from an inadequate index. The Director, for instance, is referred to nine times in the text, but is not mentioned in the index.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

[Handwritten signatures and initials] 2 - *[Handwritten mark]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
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 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/6/62

FROM : M. A. Jones

 SUBJECT: RICHARD DRINNON
 AUTHOR "REBEL IN PARADISE"

Book Reviews

Baum

By letter of February 26, the Los Angeles Office forwarded a copy of a review of the above book which appeared in the "Frontier Magazine" and was authored by Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. "Rebel in Paradise" published by the University of Chicago Press, deals with a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian immigrant who was later deported by the Federal Government for anarchist activities. In this connection, Meyer in his review stated, "They finally got her out, in 1919, with the help of evidence carefully doctored by the General Intelligence Division, headed by a rising young police-bureaucrat named J. Edgar Hoover. After that, back to Russia."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information which can be identified with Donald Meyer, Associate Professor of History at University of California at Los Angeles. Bufiles contain no reference to the book, "Rebel in Paradise," but Bufiles contain numerous references to its author, Richard Drinnon.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on 2/1/61 published an article entitled "UC Moves to Drop Liberal Professor" which stated that Richard T. Drinnon, aged 36, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Berkeley, California, had his contract cancelled on the grounds that he neglected scholarly research as a faculty member and never had any of his works published.

The article went on to state that Drinnon was a faculty member who had been associated with numerous controversial campus causes in recent years. He is a critic of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the campus advisor to "Slate," a student political group from which the University has withdrawn recognition, and permission to operate on the campus.

The article advised that Drinnon stated that four different publishers are considering publishing a book on which he has been doing research since 1958, which is a biography of Emma Goldman, a Russian-born anarchist who was deported from the United States after World War I.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:irb (6)

62 MAR 19 1962

MAR 14 1962

MAR 13 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

(Continued on page 2)

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Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: RICHARD DRINNON

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Bufiles also revealed that Richard Tweed Drinnon [redacted] was an instructor of history at the University of California and has not been investigated by the FBI.

Bufiles reveal that on 2/14/58 a debate on the subject "Is Russia a Socialist Society?" was held at the University of California under the sponsorship of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which debate was moderated by Drinnon. The YSL, now defunct, was the youth affiliate of the Independent Socialist League, also defunct, and was cited by the Attorney General until 7/18/58.

In 1953 the Department requested a name check concerning Drinnon, a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota, who was writing a dissertation and wished to review anarchist and subversive literature seized by the Government during World War I. The Department was advised that Bufiles contained no identifiable information concerning Drinnon.

In May, 1960, it was reported that a protest signed by nearly 300 University of California faculty members, including Richard Drinnon, attacked the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "insidious and harmful."

Bufiles reveal that we initiated an Internal Security Investigation of "Frontier Magazine" in 1954, but no information was developed indicating Communist Party membership of any of its staff members. Several issues of this magazine have made very derogatory references to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ENC

JPW

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V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: March 14, 1962

deub
FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-255) (RUC)

SUBJECT: "FOUNDATIONS OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY"
prepared by F. KONSTANTINOV, et al
BOOK REVIEWS

Remylet dated July 29, 1960.

Since submission of referenced letter, this office has periodically discreetly contacted book shops in an effort to determine if an English version of this publication was to appear. For many months, those persons contacted indicated that a Russian version is available and that an English edition would be available. However, during recent contacts with established foreign booksellers, it was learned that they do not now believe that an English version will be printed.

Accordingly, this matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention for information, it being noted a Russian version is available.

No further action will be taken regarding this matter
UACB.

4 Bureau (1 Foreign Liaison - sent direct)
1 London

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(5)

62-108

62-46855 - 175

MAR 21 1962

CENTRAL FILE

53 MAR 26 1962

62-46855

March 27, 1962

Title of Book

"THE COMMITTEE AND ITS CRITICS: A CALM REVIEW OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES"

Author

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

Book Reviews (62-46855)

Central Research Section

This book has come to the attention of the Central Research Section. Without review, a spot check indicates the book relates, or may relate to the responsibilities of the following Section and/or Divisions. (See "Nature of Book" at bottom of page.)

(PLEASE INITIAL in the appropriate box, and return promptly to the Central Research Section, Room 639, Riddell Building.)

ROUTINGOBTAIN BOOK
FOR REVIEWBOOK REVIEW NOT
REQUIRED BY THIS
SECTION OR DIVISION☐ Domestic Intelligence Division, R. B.☐ Central Research☐ Espionage☒ Internal Security / *W. G. Shaw*☐ Liaison☐ Nationalities Intelligence☐ Subversive Control☐ Identification Division, I. B.☐ Training & Inspection Division, J. B.☐ Administrative Division, J. B.☐ Files & Communications Division, J. B.☐ General Investigative Division, J. B.☐ Laboratory Division, J. B.☐ Crime Records Division, J. B.☐ Special Investigative Division, J. B.

Nature of Book:

*See attached.***ENCLOSURE**

50 APR 10 1962

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REC- 56

NOT RECORDED

10 APR 6 1962

Central Research

62-46855-176

The most sensational sessions of the House Un-American Activities Committee concerned the Hiss case. Here Whittaker Chambers (right) and Alger Hiss (left) confront one another before the Committee, August, 1948.



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24
 The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, for years a matter of controversy, is a subject of a new book, "The Committee and Its Critics: A Calm Review of the House Committee on Un-American Activities," by William F. Buckley Jr. and the editors of National Review (Putnam's, \$4.95). On this page appear two appraisals of the book: one is by Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat from New York, who has been sympathetic to the Committee; the other by Rep. Thomas Ludlow Ashley, Democrat from Ohio, who has been among its critics.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times *Book Review* _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date *3-25-62*, p. 6

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-176

By SAMUEL S. STRATTON

FEW aspects of the work of Congress have evoked more interest—or aroused stronger emotional reactions—than the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. And few are probably less subject to purely logical treatment, either pro or con. Yet despite all the attacks made on the Committee, Congress has repeatedly renewed its mandate, which suggests that for both the people of the United States and their elected representatives, there must be something to be said for the Committee's work. To detail the case for the House Committee on Un-American Activities is the task to which William F. Buckley Jr., editor of National Review and one of the more articulate spokesmen of the extreme Right, and his associates have set themselves.

Stated simply, the argument is this:

(1) Congress has traditionally had the right to inform itself and the American people about any events or developments of concern to the nation. This "informing function," carried out by means of Congressional investigations, is rooted deeply in our history, and its pedigree boasts endorsements from such liberals as Woodrow Wilson and Hugo Black (James Burnham's chapter on Congressional investigations is clearly the best part of this book.)

(2) In the "war called peace" which international communism has thrust on the non-Communist world, one of the major weapons in the Communist arsenal is political subversion, the attack from within, the struggle for the minds and even more for the wills of free men and women. The presence of such activities in the Western World has been demonstrated by events like the Gouzenko spy case in Canada, and the Rosenberg and Hiss cases here.

(3) In such circumstances, Congress has a clear obligation to inform itself and the American people about the extent of any attempted subversion, and take whatever steps may be required to protect the Republic. Basically, this is the function of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it is of the Subcommittee on Internal Security in the Senate. It is a different function, it should be noted, from that of actually apprehending Soviet operatives, which falls within the province of such police agencies as the F. B. I.

Now, most criticisms of the Committee's work have been directed less at the elements of this underlying syllogism than at the more complex related question of just how far any democracy can go in protecting itself against political subversion—an area that touches so closely on opinions and beliefs—without undermining our basic principles of free speech and individual liberty. Surely Congress has no right to persecute individual persons for merely holding unorthodox views, however unpopular, or to try to impose any kind of intellectual conformity on America.

ADMITTEDLY, as the Committee's own experience has shown, it is not always easy to draw this nice line between, to use Mr. Buckley's phrase, "heresy and conspiracy." For this reason some have concluded that such a committee cannot properly function at all in a democratic system, and have urged its abolition. But others, and this includes the overwhelming majority of members of the House, believe that democracy not only can but must defend itself, that a proper spotlight of public opinion is one key weapon of the defense, and that while mistakes have undoubtedly been made by the Committee in the past, the answer is not to abolish it but rather to work to perfect its procedures so that it can perform its as-

signment without harm to individual freedom of expression.

Mr. Buckley sides of course with this latter group. Though he and his associates, as might be expected, expend relatively little time or emotion in discussing the ramifications of this key problem, he does at least acknowledge its existence and challenges the academic community, which has been particularly critical of the Committee, to come up with some new ideas for helping the Committee move safely through these difficult and largely uncharted waters.

In fact, Mr. Buckley even offers a couple of suggestions of his own in this field, perhaps in response to the views of some of the Committee's more persistent critics. For one thing, he recommends abandonment of the word "un-American" in the Committee's name. And secondly, he supports similar investigation into movements on the Radical Right which might threaten "explosive internal crisis," a course that could align him with those who have lately been suggesting that the Committee might look into subversive influence in such organizations as the John Birch Society or the Minute-

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 3-25-62, p. 6

By THOMAS LUDLOW ASHLEY

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY Jr., principal author of this series of essays on the House Un-American Activities Committee, was also the main contributor to a work entitled "McCarthy and His Enemies," which appeared in 1954. The gap between the two books, if one exists, has been largely filled by a journal called National Review, with which most of the contributors to "The Committee and Its Critics" are associated.

In all essential respects the two Buckley books are identical. The same adroit techniques used to vindicate McCarthy are put to work in defense of the Committee. In each instance the authors strike a pose of critical detachment as they undertake to review the record and performance of their subject. In each instance the verdict has already been reached, however, which explains the authors' persistent practice of treating evidence as proof and assuming the truth of charges that they are pretending to test.

It becomes clear that the Buckley method seeks to justify more than McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Its real purpose is to establish a political philosophy for our time which accepts authoritarianism as the only means of surviving "in a world in which things like Communists and atom bombs exist." This is a dogma which the House Un-American Activities Committee itself has been unwilling to articulate and use of the Committee as a vehicle for its promotion will, I suspect, be greeted even by this group with something less than enthusiasm.

Mr. Buckley's thesis, set forth in the lead chapter, is that "the distinction between the internal and the external threat is unreal: that the scope of the Communist effort transcends the conventional boundaries, and that therefore the conventional vocabulary is anachronistic." If one is led to wonder whether the author considers the Bill of Rights to be anachronistic, the doubt is soon dispelled. "The tragedy," he tells us, "is that at this moment, when the State is

so gravely threatened, we find ourselves frozen in inaction by lofty and other worldly pronouncements," and he goes on to propose that "if the Constitution is not, as presently understood, resilient enough to cope with the contemporary requirements of survival, then the Constitution should be modified, as it has been before."

In a concession which turns out to mean very little, Mr. Buckley admits that there is reason to doubt the competence of the House Un-American Activities Committee to determine what-is and what-isn't un-American, and that perhaps this investigative body doesn't fall within the traditional pattern of a Congressional Committee. This puts him at odds with James Burnham who argues in his chapter, "The Investigating Power of Congress," that the Committee really has done nothing essentially different from hundreds of other committees and inquisitorial bodies which he appropriately traces from medieval England to the present.

MR. BURNHAM, however, tries to prove too much: i.e., that the autonomy of Congress to investigate anything, anywhere is completely unlimited. This remarkable conclusion supports the essential creed which the book seeks to establish, but to the best of my knowledge it has few proponents in the House or Senate, and it is totally contrary to Supreme Court decisions on the precise issue.

William Moore Kendall's contribution seeks to define subversion in the twentieth century in terms which vindicate the activities of the Committee and the further incursions against individual freedoms which the authors jointly demand.

The method, following Mr. Buckley's lead, is to lump together the internal and external threat of communism into a single subversive package. Against this total threat, the book contends, our free society must become less free if it is to remain free at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Kendall has expanded greatly upon the concept of the kind of clear and present danger which traditionally has been required to justify curtailment of American civil liberties.

All of the authors take a pass at the Committee's critics, but William F. Rickenbacker performs noblest service to the cause. He has a shiny new label for every category of dissenter and to all but a tiny band of the opposition (the "Purist Minority") he ascribes, as Buckley did to the enemies of McCarthy, distortion and falsehood having their origin in the Communist party.

This finding has no more plausible foundation than earlier conclusions, but all are essential to the book's purpose. For it is upon them that Mr. Buckley and his followers rely in reaching their verdict that America can no longer afford the luxury of a free society.

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The New York Times *Book Review* _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 3-25-62, p. 6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/6/62

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4074)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM, PROMISE AND MENACE

BOOK BY SCOTT NEARING

AUTHOR NO LOCALITY

BOOK REVIEWS

Re Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/61, Bureau letter to Boston dated 1/8/62 and Boston letter to Bureau dated 2/19/62.

Enclosed is one copy of the book entitled "Freedom, Promise and Menace" by SCOTT NEARING which was obtained from [redacted] Bangor, Maine on March 28, 1962.

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*Book not reviewed.
Forwarded to Bureau
Library as reference.
4/10/62, Amb.*

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston
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*Enc retained in C.R.S.
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CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

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